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WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC FINANCES COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR—THE RECEIPTS AND THE ESTIMATES OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Debt Statement for January shows a marked improvement in the financial condition of the Government as compared with the December statement, and a still greater improvement when compared with the statement for January, 1875. The public debt was reduced during the month just closed over one and one-half million dollars, the aggregate reduction for the seven months being $10,445,687, while for the seven months ending January, 31, 1875, the aggregate reduction of the debt was only $902,000. The balances in the Treasury Jan. 31, 1875, were: coin, $69,465,085, and currency, $10,343,051. The balances now are nearly seventy-four millions in coin, and nearly twelve millions in currency. Thus during the seven months of the present fiscal year our cash balances are greater by six millions than at the end of the corresponding seven months of last year, while the decrease in the national debt during the past seven months exceeds the decrease made in the same months of last year over nine and one-half millions. Compared with December last the legal tenders show a decrease of $553,860, while in fractional currency there was an increase of $1,717,310. This gives an increase of national bank currency for the month of nearly one-half million. During the twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1876, the decrease in legal tenders has been $11,000,000. In the same period the fractional currency has increased about eight hundred thousand dollars.

The reported receipts from Customs for January were $11,077,874. This is an increase over the receipts for December of $2,126,780, and over November of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. The total amount received from Customs for the seven months ending yesterday is $87,255,371, of which amount over fifty-six millions were received during the first four months. The average monthly receipts from Customs during the seven months of the present fiscal year were nearly twelve million dollars. In the last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts from Customs for the year at $156,000,000, a monthly average of over thirteen millions. In order to realize the Secretary's estimates the receipts for the coming five months will have to average over thirteen and one-half millions. During the last five months of the last fiscal year the aggregate customs receipts were about fifty-eight millions, an average of less than eleven and a half millions.

The internal revenue receipts reported for the month were $8,833,511. Compared with January, 1875, this shows an increase of $138,000, and compared with December a falling off of $1,766,088. The total receipts from this source for the seven months ending yesterday were $66,671,673, which is an increase of nearly five million dollars over the amount received during the corresponding period of last year. The Secretary's estimates from this source for the present fiscal year are $120,000,000, and the indications are that these estimates will be more than realized.

The expenditures for January, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were $12,123,898, a decrease compared with December of $800,000, and compared with November, of $400,000. The total expenditures of the Government for the six months ending Dec. 31 last, including interest upon the public debt, were $141,193,205.

During the month of January the amount of bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer by national banks to secure circulation was $1,389,500. In the same time there were withdrawn by national banks for circulation surrendered bonds valued at $3,594,700. This shows a contraction in national bank currency for the month of nearly $2,000,000.

THE DISTRICT INTEREST BILL.

ANOTHER DAY OF DEBATE WITHOUT ACTION IN THE SENATE—INDICATIONS OF ASSUMING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INTEREST AND PROBABLY FOR THE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The discussion in the Senate on the bill to pay the interest on the District bonds was enlivened by a sharp passage between Messrs. Morton and Thurman. The bill had been before the Senate all day, and Bayard had made a speech containing various charges against the District Commissioners, declaring that they were merely the servants of Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Morton made a brief, but pointed defense of the Commissioners, charging that the law under which they acted was at fault, if fault there were. This brought Thurman to his feet, as he had drafted the bill. He seemed to lose his temper, and said Morton was "dumb as an oyster," and also said that he never used the word "sovereignty," and seemed afraid of it. Morton retorted by saying that Thurman could not be forcible without being personal, and that he did not, therefore, feel offended by the expression that "he was dumb as an oyster;" but he should have been had he said "that he was dumb as a Bourbon." He also said that he was not like his friend in the use of the word "sovereignty." He never used it in reference to States, but loved to use it in reference to the nation, while his friend from Ohio shunned the use of it in reference to the nation, but was always fond of using it in speaking of States. The Senate finally adjourned until to-morrow without disposing of the bill. The bill will undoubtedly pass, but with considerable amendment. As the date of payment has already gone by there is no great difference whether action is reached to-morrow or next week. From the tone of discussion there can be no doubt that the Government is to be held responsible for the interest, and probably hereafter the principal will also fall upon the Government, though the intention is to tax the District to pay the debt.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN DUTIES.

PROBABILITIES AS TO THE FATE OF THE BILL—A PRETENSE TO HAVE A "POLICY" ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It should be borne in mind by those who are interested in the Tariff bill, that it is thus far but an expression of opinion by a single member, the introducer of it, Mr. Morrison. Perhaps even he may have no opinion of its merits, but as he presented it in the House he is supposed to approve of it. The bill is now before the Ways and Means Committee, and the next parliamentary step of any importance will be a favorable report to the House, which would give opportunity for debate and action. Such a report may never be made, but it probably will be, for Mr. Kerr had a Tariff bill in his mind's eye when he appointed the committee and doubtless made it up with a majority favoring a revision of the Tariff laws. But first there will be hearings and consultations and delays before the committee can be ready to report, under the most favorable circumstances. The prospect is, therefore, that several weeks will be occupied in the consideration and amendment of the bill before it is ready for the House. There is sure to be opposition and a wide difference of views in committee. It is not believed now by many persons that the House will ever be brought to a vote on the bill, much less that it can be passed in both the House and Senate. Mr. Kerr is, however, very earnest in his desire that the Democrats should appear before the country with some policy on this subject, and will labor personally to secure action in the House favorable to the bill, but neither wants nor expects the Senate to act upon it. The prospect of having any tariff changes at this session are at the best exceedingly doubtful.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A HEATED DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—INFLATIONISTS DEMANDING AN IMMEDIATE VOTE—NO ACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Democratic caucus was called to order at 8 o'clock this evening by Mr. Lamar, who made a short address, explaining the object of the caucus and counseling harmony in its action. He then announced the following as his appointments on the committees authorized by the last caucus:

Campaign Committee.—Messrs. Clymer of Pennsylvania, Chapin of Massachusetts, Throckmorton of Texas, Hooker of Mississippi, Hewitt of New-York, Robbins of North Carolina, Sayler of Ohio, Corcoran, Harvey, Mason, of District Columbia, and for the Senate, Messrs. Whyte of Maryland, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Gordon of Georgia.

Committee on Consultation.—Messrs. Cox of New-York, Whitthorne of Tennessee, Randall of Pennsylvania, Goode of Virginia, Buckner of Missouri, Wigginton of California, Hartridge of Georgia, Blackburn of Kentucky, Tarbox of Massachusetts, Lynde of Wisconsin, Eden of Illinois, Payne of Ohio, Caldwell of Alabama.

Mr. Landers, of Indiana, then presented a resolution which contemplates the repeal of the Resumption act, as a primary measure, and the absorption of the five-twenty bonds and the issue in their stead of legal tenders to an unlimited amount. Mr. Landers was in favor of immediate action. "The country expects it," said he, "and the session has now advanced far enough to justify the presentation of some financial plan upon which they should meet the Republicans in the coming campaign," and he was in favor of meeting it squarely. His resolution and speech may be considered as advocating a straight inflation bill.

Judge Bright, of Tennessee, followed Mr. Landers, and urged immediate action. Mr. Bright insisted that the currency of the country is unequally and unjustly distributed, according to the population and wealth; that it is insufficient in value, and that $500,000,000 was the lowest limit that should be fixed. He was in favor of redeeming the five-twenty bonds in legal-tender notes, and, finally, he was in favor of a redistribution of the national bank currency. He spoke over an hour, and closed by insisting upon a decisive vote to-night.

Mr. Hardenburgh, of New-Jersey, was the next speaker. This was the first night there had been deliberation upon the most important question before Congress, and, in view of its importance and the gravity of the situation, he was not in favor of any hasty action. He announced his position to withdraw from the caucus if the vote was insisted on to-night. He threw a firebrand into the body. He declared that the rag-money men were digging the grave of the Democratic Party, and he called upon them to have a care of what they were doing.

Mr. Landers then wanted to cut off the debate to five minutes and force a vote.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, got the floor and made a very careful and conciliatory speech, desiring the party to commit itself to a resumption of specie payments at as early a day as practicable. He wanted, he said, neither contraction nor inflation, but, as a compromise, was willing to vote for the repeal of the Resumption act.

Mr. Holman objected to any proposition short of a declaration of hostility to the national bank system. He wanted more greenbacks and a repeal of the Resumption act. He made a long speech, and the members crowded about him with questions and explanations.

Mr. Cox moved to adjourn, and Randall is said to have talked of a repeal of the Resumption act, if some arrangement is made looking to resumption of specie payments at no distant day. Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, offered a resolution that no Democratic member should offer upon the floor of the House for two days any resolution upon finance. He finally withdrew it.

By this time the meeting was in chaos. Members were walking about talking to each other, and movements to adjourn were made, and, finally, at 10:50, the meeting adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday evening. Only ninety-seven of 172 Democratic members of the House were present, and most of them were soft-money men. Neither Wood nor Kerr were present, and several other prominent members were also absent.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

IMBECILITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY—THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—AMERICAN REGISTERS FOR FOREIGN VESSELS—GOVERNMENT PRINTING PAPER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The only proposition pressed in the Committee on Banking and Currency is the bill introduced by Mr. Payne. No other measure has been much talked of in committee, and this one seems to make no progress. Mr. Payne is known to have said some things indicating that he was by no means hopeful of favorable action. The members of the committee give little special attention to the subject, and the Chairman, Mr. Cox, is not studying the subject of finances enthusiastically. Mr. Payne is the real leader, and evidently supposes himself a hard-money man, though his bill is equivalent to a repeal of the existing law. The committee meets twice a week, but each meeting is fruitless and harmless. They are evidently waiting to be instructed by some outside power, and they may not be able to act even after instruction.

The House Committee on Appropriations had a meeting to-day, and further considered the Legislative Appropriation bill. The estimates for the expenses of the several Auditors' offices were examined, and large reductions made. The committee now has no bill ready for action, and will probably have none before next week. For the House to be without an appropriation bill before it at this late stage of the session, is unprecedented, and Democrats are fearing an extremely long session.

The House to-day passed a bill authorizing a vessel which had transferred her nationality to the Hawaiian flag during the rebellion to resume her American register. A debate arose upon the bill, which revealed a sentiment in favor of a general law permitting vessels belonging to the American merchant marine prior to the rebellion, and which have transferred their registers to foreign flags, to resume their original registers.

The invitations for proposals for supplying the Government printing office with paper were signed to-day, which is later in the year than usual, owing to a change in the law. The usual quantities and styles of paper are called for, and the 1st day of March is fixed as the time for opening the bids at the Capitol. When the quantity called for exceeds one thousand reams of the same style of paper, fractional bids will be received, but not for less quantities.

A singular appeal comes from a band of Chippewa Indians in the north of Dakota, numbering two or three thousand. A delegation of seven or eight of the tribe are here and represent that this band is suffering greatly from want of food, and that some of them are starving. They have never had any treaty with the Government and no reservation nor have they ever had any assistance. They have subsisted by hunting, and their present destitution is caused by the scarcity of game. It is difficult to determine what shall be done with the appeal. The Indian Bureau is powerless, because there are no funds which can lawfully be used for their relief. There is no help to be obtained unless through a direct appeal to Congress.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS FOR LARGE AMOUNTS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day rendered judgment for a very large amount in favor of the owners of the bark Amanda, of Bangor, Me., destroyed by the Alabama in the East Indies, Nov. 6, 1863. The judgment, with interest, amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars. Thomas J. Stewart, George Crosby, executor, John H. Crosby, Benjamin S. Crosby, George Crosby, and Sarah H. Pendleton, Administratrix, were each awarded $8,713 28; James H. Crosby and J. S. Wheelwright, Administrator, were each awarded $4,356 64, and Joseph Wheelwright and Catherine McGaw Foster each $3,106 64.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE COMMITTEES CONSIDERING THE REDEMPTION BILL AND OTHER IMPORTANT MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day took up the bill recently introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, providing for the redemption of legal-tender notes under the Specie Resumption act of last year. The bill was discussed at some length, and without action was then laid over for further consideration.

The committee also took up and referred to the Controller of the Currency for an expression of his views, the bill proposing to authorize the formation of national banks with capitals as small as $50,000, without restriction as to the population of the places where they may be located.

The Finance Committee has not yet taken definite action or positively indicated the views of a majority of its members on the question of the passage of Senator Sherman's joint resolution providing for a common unit of money and accounts between this country and Great Britain. The order to print and recommit the reasons why it should pass was asked for and obtained from the Senate to-day for the purpose of enabling the committee thus to examine and consider them more conveniently. It is believed, however, that a majority of the committee will shortly sanction a favorable report recommending its enactment.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day took final action on the question whether or not they should recommend appropriations to satisfy any claim for losses caused by Indian depredations. The committee decided to report adversely on all such bills and petitions referred to them. Representative Lane, of Oregon, voted against this report of the rest of the committee, and will submit a minority report, contending that the Government is bound, in one way or the other, to pay well-established claims of losses occasioned by the acts of its Indian wards.

UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

REASONS WHY SENATOR SHERMAN'S JOINT RESOLUTION SHOULD BE ADOPTED—THE MONEY OF GREAT BRITAIN RECOMMENDED AS A STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A paper which the Senate, at the instance of the Finance Committee, to-day ordered to be printed, sets forth the following reasons, which have been suggested to that committee, for the passage of Senator Sherman's joint resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. It says the great facility to commercial and social intercourse which would be afforded by a uniform international money and language of accounts is acknowledged, and although it is unreasonable to expect that the different nations will alter their established systems except under extraordinary contingencies, yet circumstances growing out of the disorders of our paper currency have made it easy for the United States at this time to take a step which under other circumstances would be inexpedient and unwise. The great bulk of our money contracts are now made and payable in a fluctuating and depreciated paper currency, which it is expected will be gradually appreciated. In the course of such appreciation the paper dollar will be equal in value to the fifth of a pound sterling, gold, in another it will equal five francs in gold. If at one of these stages the coin dollar were changed and fixed so as to correspond to the value of the paper dollar at the time, we would have our coin brought in harmony with the British or French system of money, as the case might be; and since the mass of their outstanding currency contracts would represent in dollars the same relative value, it would be perfectly fair to the creditor class to fix the coin dollar on one or the other of these bases, and so circulate it. The occasion is, therefore, opportune to make such an alteration in our gold moneys preparatory to resumption. It would be a step toward a universal money, although the final accomplishment of that end might be very remote. The argument then condemns the franc as the basis of a gold coinage, because the adoption by the German Empire of the mark as its new unit of moneys has dispelled the prospect of the franc basis extending over the whole continent. Reasons are next given for harmonizing our moneys with those of Great Britain on account of our intimate commercial and social relations, because our trade with that country exceeds in magnitude that with all other countries put together, and because the Latin peoples, to whom merely the franc basis is confined, are stationary. The English-speaking peoples are evidently to become predominant throughout the world, and it is probable, therefore, that a system of money on which America and England might unite would, in the end, become a universal money. The paper next asserts that it is well known, from the disclosures of late years by British writers, and before Parliamentary committees, that the people of Great Britain are not satisfied with their system of coinage, especially from its non-decimal character, and it is therefore probable that they would be glad to accept the changes proposed by this joint resolution, which, without altering the value of their gold coins, will permit the convenience of a decimal system of accounts, effectually preserve their standards, and bring them into unity with the people of the United States.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH—CAPTURE OF GUETARIA, COMMANDING THE CARLIST POSITION NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN—THE CARLISTS IN A PANIC.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—The following news is official: Gen. Quesada has destroyed a powder and cartridge manufactory and occupied Dima Arteage and Cenauri in Biscay. He now threatens Durango. News has been received at San Sebastian that Gen. Quesada has already entered Durango, but this appears premature. Gen. Martinez Campos is marching upon Elizondo, in Northern Navarre, and will attack the place to-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from San Sebastian, from which are gleaned the following interesting details and results of some of the initial engagements between the Royalists and Carlists in Northern Spain: The movement by the Royalists toward Vera, on the 25th of January, was only a feint to cover the real attack on Guetaria. Guetaria is the only point the Carlists have held on the Cantabrian coast, west of San Sebastian, since the commencement of the war. Gen. Moriones, returning to San Sebastian, embarked two battalions of troops, which landed at Guetaria before daylight on the 26th. These immediately attacked and captured the height of Garatemendi, which commands the town of Guetaria. The Carlists fled almost without firing a shot. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this movement. It completely alters the condition of the Guipuzcoan campaign; renders necessary the abandonment of the Carlist positions from which they bombarded San Sebastian, and opens an easy route whereby Gen. Moriones may advance into Biscay, threatening Durango and other Carlist centres, to a junction with Gen. Lomas' forces now advancing from the direction of Bilbao. Thus Gen. Moriones' movements have commenced most favorably, and should subsequent operations be crowned with equal success, Carlism will soon have received its death blow in the Western provinces.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb. 1.—Advices received here announce that Gen. Martinez Campos is advancing into the heart of the Batzan Valley, driving the Carlists toward the mountains of the frontier. A great panic is said to prevail among the Carlists at Vera and at other points on the Biddassoa River. Gen. Moriones continues the movement he commenced yesterday.

TOLOSA, Feb. 1.—The Carlists deny that they were defeated at Santa Barbara. They claim that their general, Perula, repulsed the Royalists and pursued them to Puente la Reina; that the Royalist division advancing on Lorca was defeated and retreated precipitately, and that Gen. Moriones received a severe check on the 29th of January.

BILBAO, Feb. 1.—Gen. Quesada has arrived here having marched through Biscay without meeting serious resistance. Fourteen Carlist battalions are concentrated at Gernica, but they appear to be discouraged and undecided.

THE ALFONSIST TROOPS REPULSED AT SANTA BARBARA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Times* dispatch from Santander says: "The town is partially illuminated to-night for the capture of Durango by Gen. Loma. Reinforcements have been sent hence to San Sebastian."

Trustworthy intelligence has been received at Paris that Gen. Delatres' column entered Elizondo and St. Jean de Luz yesterday (Tuesday.) An Alfonsist attack on Santa Barbara, near Maneru, has been repulsed. The Carlists have abandoned another place, named Santa Barbara, near Oteiza. An attack by the Alfonsists on Lorca failed. The reverse in that quarter caused a panic at San Sebastian, and a large quantity of specie was sent into France. It is also reported that the Alfonsists entered Elizondo on Monday, and are now blockaded by the Carlists marching from Vera. The Carlist troops are enthusiastic.

TURKISH IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO CRETE.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The *New Free Press* reports that the Turkish iron-clad squadron has received orders to proceed immediately to Crete, where disturbances are apprehended.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE ON REFORM COMMUNICATED TO THE PORTE—PRINCE MILAN AND SERVIAN POLITICS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—The Austrian, Russian, and German Ambassadors communicated Count Andrassy's note verbally to the Porte yesterday. The Ambassadors of the other powers at the same time declared that their Governments saw nothing in Count Andrassy's proposals contrary to the Treaty of Paris. The Porte has promised to examine the scheme and acquaint the powers with its decision.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The *Politische Correspondenz*, of this city, is authorized to contradict the statements which have recently been circulated in respect to Prince Milan's supposed dissatisfaction with the present position of affairs, and his intention to resign. There is nothing in the present condition of the country to justify serious alarm, or so extreme a measure as abdication. There have been struggles and contentions between the political parties; but they have left the position of the dynasty entirely untouched. All Servia has affirmed that it is well aware that at the present juncture no more serious misfortune could happen to the country than a change of ruler.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Vienna telegram to the *Standard* reports that Prince Gortschakoff has instructed a delegate of the International Assistance Committee to inform the Herzegovinians they must be satisfied with Andrassy's reforms, and need expect no support from Russia.

Neutrality is now strictly observed on the Bosnian and Croatian frontiers.

RUSSIA.

FORMIDABLE CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION IN TURKESTAN—BRODSKY, THE ODESSA MERCHANT.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Times* Berlin special this morning contains the following: The St. Petersburg *Mir* (newspaper,) says that the Russian authorities in Turkestan, finding their 40,000 men insufficient to suppress the rebellion, have asked for the immediate dispatch of 5,000 reinforcements to Tashkend. According to the latest advices from Khokand the insurgents have been joined by Kashgar soldiers calling themselves deserters from Yakoob Beg's Army, while the Ameer of Bokhara has gone to Sharisbhk, where he is collecting troops. His presence there has excited armed rebellion in the neighboring Russian territory of Zarofshan.

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.—The *German Gazette*, of this city, is informed that the reason of the deportation of the merchant Brodsky is that he was the author of alarmist telegrams, letters, and dispatches to Berlin and London with the object of depreciating Russian stocks and raising the price of wheat.

Brodsky has been directed to reside at Kaluga, near Moscow. He will not be permitted to return to Odessa.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES ON MR. FISH'S NOTE IN CONNECTION WITH THE "MONROE DOCTRINE."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial on Secretary Fish and the Monroe doctrine, says the announcement that the United States had invited the co-operation of European powers in relation to Cuba caused a mingled thrill of surprise and relief. What has become of the Monroe doctrine? was the first question which presented itself to the public mind. The writer proceeds to quote from the report of an interview with Secretary Fish published in the New-York *World* of Jan. 19, and comments thereon as follows:

"Mr. Fish's arguments are much what we should expect from an astute statesman feeling bound to respect popular prejudices while receding from an untenable position and minimizing obsolete principles. His admission that he has invited European Governments to examine the state of things in Cuba would be quite sufficient to raise popular clamor if the Monroe doctrine had kept its hold upon the imagination of the American people. This admission was, in fact, interpreted as a deliberate attenuation, if not surrender, of that famous dogma. Mr. Fish, while he labors to show that he holds to the traditional American policy, is so careful to cut away all modern developments of and accretions to Monroe's principles that he leaves almost nothing as the essence of a doctrine so long proclaimed as the keystone of American liberties."

The article combats Mr. Fish's theory that Canning was the originator of the Monroe doctrine, and concludes:

"Monroe's idea, unfortunately, became further corrupted, until it degenerated into a barren cry of America for the Americans. Its bad effects have been mitigated in practice by the good sense of American statesmen, although its pretensions have hampered their freedom of action, and kept many perilous questions open, which might have been usefully closed by diplomacy. Many Americans had come to believe that the existence of foreign colonies upon the soil of the continent was an insupportable outrage. From such exaggerations of an originally foolish claim we are glad to see that Mr. Fish has withdrawn, and that he shapes his policy rather by the precedents of Monroe's Administration than by the principles of Monroe's Message. Mr. Fish declares his invitation to the European powers falls outside the scope of the Monroe doctrine because Cuba, still technically a Spanish colony, has not succeeded in asserting her independence. But the spirit of Monroe's Message clearly excludes the interference of any European power except Spain in Cuba. This spirit Mr. Fish has utterly cast out. If he is willing to read the Monroe doctrine backward and interpret it according to the counsels of Canning, which the original dogma directly traversed, we shall not grudge him success in his efforts to preserve an appearance of consistency."

BURRIEL SUMMONED TO MADRID.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Santander to the *Times* announces that Gen. Burriel, Military Governor of Bilbao, has been summoned to Madrid on account of the Virginius affair, and left Santander on Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY DEFAULT BY A PROMINENT LAWYER—PROF. TYNDALL TO BE MARRIED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Morning Hour* understands that a warrant has been issued at the Bow Street Police Court for the apprehension of William Smith, of the prominent firm of solicitors, Smith & Co., of No. 32 Craven street, Strand. It is feared that he has used a large amount of money belonging to various clients, and that his debts amount to $750,000.

The *Weekly World* says that Prof. John Tyndall will shortly marry the daughter of Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton.

The *World* says: In consequence of the bereavement of Dion Boucicault he will postpone his American engagements. He will not return there until late in the Summer.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—FAILURE OF M. OUTRAY'S MISSION TO ADVANCE FRENCH INTERESTS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The mission of M. Outray to Egypt for the purpose of fostering French influences is regarded as a failure. The *Times'* Cairo letter says that M. Outray interfered between the Khédive and the English and French capitalists, who are competing in the negotiation for further advances to Egypt. The Khédive inclines to the English, but wishes to conduct the operation on a purely commercial basis and select the party offering the best terms. This displeased M. Outray, and there has been a consequent disagreement between him and the Khédive.

GERMANY.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE PENAL CODE AFFECTING PAMPHLETS AND PASTORALS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Morning Post's* Berlin special says the Penal Code amendment relative to pamphlets and pastorals which was proposed by the Government in order to prevent an evasion of the law prohibiting an abuse of the pulpit was rejected by a manœuvre of the Ultramontane members, who pressed a division when many of their opponents were absent. The amendment will be discussed again this week. The Government insists upon its passing.

FRANCE.

THE RETURNS OF THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS—PARTISAN GROUPING OF FIGURES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Daily News'* Paris special this morning says, with reference to the conflicting statements of the recent Senatorial elections in the French newspapers, that the figures are artfully grouped in accordance with party feeling. Two great facts, however, are prominent—the absence of a majority willing to dissolve the Republican Assembly and the discomfiture of the Bonapartists.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The excitement over the approaching elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies is everywhere intense. The Radicals are determined to oppose the candidature of M. Gambetta in the Twentieth Arrondissement of Paris.

M. BUFFET'S DEFEAT AND HIS PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "Beyond doubt Minister Buffet will retire from the Cabinet, notwithstanding the assertions of a semi-official journal to the contrary. I am almost certain he will resign before the new Chambers meet. He will, however, retain office during the elections, because resignation would imperil his own election to the Chamber of Deputies from Mirecourt, and also because he is reluctant to leave to a successor the responsibility of the elections.

INDIA.

BANISHMENT OF A CLAIMANT TO THE BARODA THRONE—TRIBAL FEUDS—TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN BELOOCHISTAN.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.—Sadash Rao, the nephew of the deposed Guicowar and the claimant to the throne, has been banished from Baroda for inciting rebellion. Serious and bloody feuds are announced as having occurred among the tribes on the Scinde frontier. The *Times of India* fears a general rising throughout Beloochistan. It is reported that the Indian Government contemplates occupying Khelat and deposing the Khan.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE DR. FALK BROKEN UP—THE CARGO OF PETROLEUM LANDED—AN AMERICAN BARK DAMAGED.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 1.—The Dr. Falk, from New-York, for Bremen, with petroleum, which recently went ashore at Rottingdean, near this place, is being broken up. The cargo of 5,000 casks of petroleum has been safely landed and conveyed to Newhaven, for reshipment to Bremen.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 1.—The American bark Ironsides, Capt. Tapley, from New-York Dec. 29, for Genoa, has arrived, with her foremast sprung.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION BY THE BREMEN AUTHORITIES—THOMSON'S INSURANCE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A report presenting the results of their investigation into the Bremerhaven explosion has been published by the Bremen authorities, who intend to rectify false rumors and stimulate further inquiries. It states that, according to his own deposition, the name of the perpetrator was William King Thomson. He was born in Brooklyn in 1830. His parents, who originally emigrated from Hamburg to America, are now living in Virginia. Thomson was taken prisoner when running the blockade during the late war in the United States. He escaped and fled to the South, where he passed under the name of Thomas. He mentioned a Midlers Skidmore, of New-York, as an accomplice. With the above exceptions he made no reference to his former crimes or accomplices. His wife supposed his name was Alexander. He had a tatooed arm. There is no evidence that he entered into relations with underwriters or plotted against the safety of vessels previous to 1875. Nor is there any evidence, except an insurance of 3,000 marks on the barrel which exploded, that he insured any goods to be shipped by the Mosel or Deutschland. Observations made by Thomson point to the conclusion that he intended to hand a small box to the officers of the Mosel declaring it contained greenbacks, and that he intended to have this box insured. In June, 1875, Thomson insured goods on the steamer Rhein, which had started from Bremen for New-York, for £9,000, through the Barings, of London. His wife's evidence shows that previous to his departure, in November, 1875, Thomson anxiously waited for a letter from England, which he concealed when it arrived.

REPPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

THE MICHIGAN CONVENTION TO APPOINT DELEGATES TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION TO MEET MAY 10, AT GRAND RAPIDS—THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—The Republican State Central Committee of Michigan met in this city at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to organize for the coming campaign, and to call the State Convention to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Stephen D. Bingham, of Lansing, the Chairman, presided, and S. S. Olds, also of Lansing, was Secretary. Many prominent Republicans of the State were in attendance by invitation, and there was a general comparison of views as to the outlook and the best policy for the management of what is felt to be an important struggle. The general report from all sections of the State recorded the existence of a thorough and telling revival of Republicanism. The developments of the present Congressional session have checked whatever tendencies toward party disintegration were in existence, have produced harmony among Republicans, and have restored the fealty of many who had lately pursued a disaffected course. Especially significant has been the sudden stoppage of a movement which, from local causes, had gained considerable strength; that is, the disposition among Republicans who are strong followers of prohibition to embark in a policy of separate political action this year. It is safe to say that, in the great majority of cases, this step will be still further postponed, and Republicanism here will lose little or nothing from this cause this year. The committee held a session of some hours in length, reviewed the field quite carefully, determined upon a thorough and aggressive campaign and set on foot the necessary measures for securing the sinews of war. It was determined to call the State Convention to choose delegates to Cincinnati on May 10, and after an earnest appeal from representatives of the western part of the State, Grand Rapids was chosen as its location, the vote being three to one in its favor as against Detroit. Each county was given four delegates for each representation district, making the whole number of the convention 400. It was also ordered that this convention should elect the next State Central Committee, and the call invites the participation of all who view with apprehension the possibility of the restoration of Democratic ascendancy, no matter what their recent political affiliations may have been. There was, of course, no formal expression as to candidates, but the general conversation among prominent Republicans present from all parts of the State made it certain that Mr. Blaine has much strength in Michigan, and that there is a general disposition to instruct our delegation at Cincinnati to formally present Senator Ferry's name for the Vice Presidency.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The Republican State Central Committee met here this afternoon, and decided to hold the State Convention at Harrisburg March 29 next.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—1 A. M.—A very low barometer is now central over the Middle States, having advanced eastward over Illinois, and stormy weather is prevailing from the lower lakes to the Atlantic coast. Generally clear and decidedly colder weather, with brisk and high north-westerly winds from the North-west and upper lakes to the Gulf. The Cumberland and Ohio Rivers have continued falling. The Mississippi River has risen nine inches at Cairo, and three inches at Memphis, and fallen seven inches at Vicksburg and eighteen inches at St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, brisk and high north-westerly winds, rapidly rising barometer, with rain and snow followed by decidedly colder and clearing weather.

THE WHISKY RING TRIALS.

THE WESTERN CONSPIRATORS.

SEVERAL INDIANA CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED—THE ST. LOUIS CASES—THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY ORDERED TO PRODUCE ORIGINAL COPIES OF DISPATCHES SENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—In the United States Court this forenoon the following named parties, for crooked whisky operations, were sentenced, as follows, by Judge Gresham: Philip C. Eberwine, George T. Simonson, David M. Lewis, Harrison Miller, William Munford, Hiram B. Snyder, Alfred M. McGuff, John E. Phillips, each two years in the Southern Indiana Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000; James K. Hill, three years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000; Thomas Robb, one year in the Gibson County jail, and to pay a fine of $1,000; Henry Jacques, Christopher Cocomour, John F. Crisp, and Dennis Reilly, each six months in the Gibson County jail, and to pay a fine of $500; George Hazan, six months in the Vanderburg County jail, and to pay a fine of $500.

Several of the prisoners, before sentence was passed, pleaded their honorable wounds and faithful service in the Army and various other reasons in mitigation. Judge Gresham admitted the unpleasantness of his duty, but could not allow sympathy to make him forget the crime they had committed. He drew a decided contrast between the officers of the Government and distillers. The former are trusted servants in the pay of the United States, while the latter are not trusted but are watched by Government officials. Therefore the former ought to have increased punishment. He then announced that those officers who had betrayed their trusts should have two years in either of the penitentiaries they might prefer and pay a fine of $1,000 each. Then followed the case of James K. Hill, Deputy Revenue Collector, who protested his innocence before God and the world. The Judge, in sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000, remarked that his crime was of deeper dye because of his high position in the Government service. In passing sentence of those who had been laborers about distilleries, the Judge again remarked the difference between their crime and that of the Government officers, and gave them six months in, the Gibson County Jail and $500 fine, with the exception of Thomas J. Robb, distiller, whom he gave one year in jail.

The only case remaining being that of John W. Bingham, Col. Trusler stated to the court that he had a couple of affidavits showing that Bingham's wife was in a critical condition, and that a sudden shock to her nervous system might prove fatal, and as a further fact that the Government officers in New-York wished Bingham's affidavit in other cases, and therefore asked delay in passing sentence. The Judge replied that since these facts had come to his knowledge he had thought much about what was best to do, and that although there will be a popular clamor for Bingham's sentence, he thought, as a question of humanity, sentence ought to be deferred; that Bingham had recently lost a brother, who no doubt had died of remorse; that the Government could afford to wait a few weeks before passing sentence, and he was perfectly willing to take the responsibility of postponing sentence for the present. The prisoners were then given into the custody of the United States Marshal, and will to-morrow morning be taken to their several destinations.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Upon the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning the attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared with a motion to vacate a writ of *subpœna duces tecum* from the Government upon William Orton, President of the company, requiring him to produce all telegrams which passed between Gen. Orville E. Babcock, at Long Branch, and John McDonald, John A. Joyce, or Mrs. Joyce, at St. Louis or at Ripon, Wis., over various signatures, during several months of last year. The telegraph company set up an answer that the demand was too general, and would require an immense amount of labor. Any intention to impede the trial was disclaimed, but it was asked that dates and descriptions of messages be given with particularity. The point was argued during the morning and taken under advisement until afternoon.

On the reassembling of the court, Judge Dillon overruled the motion on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company to set aside the *subpœna duces tecum*. Mr. Voorhees then addressed the court, and stated that after consultation between counsel for the Government and for defendant, it had been agreed the Government would withdraw the sixth count in the indictment against Maguire, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the Government, and that defendant would enter a plea of guilty as to the remaining five counts, charging him with neglect or dereliction of duty in not reporting to his superior officer, the Supervisor of the district, certain irregularities of distillers. Counsel further stated when Maguire took charge of the office of Collector he was unused to its duties, surrounded by difficulties unforeseen and influences more powerful than himself, and these difficulties and influences, in a great degree, caused his neglect of duty. He was innocent of intentional misconduct, and feels innocent yet, except so far as he was controlled by the influences brought to bear upon him. He was under the control and subject to all the orders of Gen. McDonald, the Supervisor, who was a member of the Ring, and he never received a dollar by the conspiracy which has been unearthed. District Attorney Dyer reiterated Mr. Voorhees' statement as to the action of counsel, and said the Government accepted the plea of guilty as to the counts charging neglect of duty and abandoned the sixth count charging conspiracy. He added, "It is due to Col. Maguire to state that so far as the Government is concerned, we have been unable to trace the payment of any money to him as a member of the conspiracy." The court agreed to this arrangement. A *nolle prosequi* was entered as to the conspiracy count and a plea of guilty as to the others. It was understood that Col. Maguire would furnish the Government with information relative to the conspiracy here and elsewhere, not yet brought out in evidence, and he will, no doubt, be a witness in other cases. It was then agreed that there should be no change in Maguire's bond, and the court adjourned.

It has been agreed between counsel, and acquiesced in by the court, that none of the jurors selected for Maguire's trial shall be drawn for Babcock's case. The remainder of venue will be drawn and ten new men summoned. The trial will begin on Monday next. In the meantime the court will be engaged in equity cases.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—There were four or five "crooked whisky" indictments handed in to-day, but the names of the parties have not yet been made public. The indictments are upon entirely new grounds, not for withholding the books as the first were. Both Gen. Brody and the local authorities are pushing these cases as fast as possible, and the trials will follow without delay. The Government officers seem determined to secure the conviction, if possible, of the guilty parties, and will resort to certain statutes sweeping in their provisions. If a verdict of acquittal is found in the first trials, according to section 30 of the act of March 2, 1867, there is a discretion given the prosecuting officer to have the causes determined here, at St. Louis, or at Indianapolis.

WINSLOW, THE FORGER.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The *Evening Journal* says: There is a rumor that two detectives will leave Boston at once to arrest Winslow and bring him back. The *Journal* deprecates such an attempt and says the President of the United States says he shall not ask for his extradition, and any attempt to secure him will be simply kidnapping, which is dangerous and reprehensible.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The official invitations from the Schuylkill Navy to the boat clubs of the United Kingdom to participate in the international regatta on the Schuylkill in August next, go to-day by steamer to the head-quarters of the British Commission in London, who will forward them to the respective clubs.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANK DEPARTMENT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Superintendent of the Bank Department sent the following reply to the Assembly to-day:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1876.

Hon. James W. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Assembly, adopted Jan. 27, 1876, reciting: "Whereas, the Superintendent of Banks has failed in his report to present the status and solvency of the savings banks in the City of New-York; therefore, be it resolved, that the Superintendent of Banks be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to report to this Legislature, within ten days, the standing and condition of the several banks in the said City," I beg respectfully to submit the following: By reference to chapter 164, Laws of 1851, it will be seen that the Superintendent is required, at the commencement of each session, to report to the Legislature a summary of the state and condition of every incorporated bank, banking association, and individual banker from whom reports have been received the preceding year at the several dates to which such reports refer, &c. That report has already been transmitted to the Legislature, in pursuance of the act cited, chapter 371 of the Laws of 1875, known as "The General Savings Bank Law," and which relates exclusively to savings banks, and which provides in section 36 as follows: "Every such corporation shall, on or before the 1st day of February in each year, make a report in writing to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and in such form as he shall prescribe, of its condition on the morning of the 1st day of January preceding." This act dispenses with the July reports heretofore made. Section 42 of the same act provides that "it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, to communicate to the Legislature the condition of every such corporation from which a report has been received for the preceding year," &c. It will thus be seen that the report made by the Superintendent to the Legislature is based upon the reports made by the several savings banks in the State to him, and until such reports are received and examined by him he has no official knowledge of their condition, except in cases where a special examination may have been made. These reports from the savings banks are now being made, and probably will be all received by the 1st of February, but many of them require to be returned to the banks for correction in minor particulars, so that they will not be fully completed until some time in the early part of the month. That portion of the reports which relates to the City of New-York, when tabulated and arranged so as to give the desired information, will make nearly a hundred pages of printed matter, when compiled, classified, and arranged from the between seven and eight hundred pages of blanks, as returned by the several banks. The work of procuring the information called for by the resolution commenced with the first receipt of the reports, and will be prosecuted vigorously to completion, and forwarded to the Legislature at the earliest practicable day. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

D. C. ELLIS, Superintendent.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,012,721,850 00
Bonds at five per cent	687,884,750 00
Total principal	$1,700,606,600 00
Total interest	27,826,745 45
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund at three per cent.	$14,000,000 00
Interest	35,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$9,269,760 26
Interest	258,251 04
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes.	$371,341,607 50
Certificates of deposit	40,600,000 00
Fractional currency	45,864,382 16
Coin certificates	34,604,400 00
Total principal	$492,410,389 66
Total unclaimed interest	20,234 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,216,286,749 92
Interest	28,140,231 33
Total	$2,244,426,981 25
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$73,601,361 41
Currency	11,992,580 04
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	40,600,000 00
Total	$126,193,941 45
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Feb. 1, 1876	$2,118,233,039 80
Jan. 1, 1876	2,119,832,195 27
Decrease of debt during the month	1,599,155 47
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	10,455,686 52
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Company, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 56
Interest paid by United States	30,141,513 06
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	6,669,033 76
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,472,479 30

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Jacob M. McGrew, of Ohio, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; Frederick B. Lillery, Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; William Sanborn, of Michigan, Secretary of Arizona Territory; Ephraim McMartrie, Pension Agent at St. Paul, Minn.; John L. Conly, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth District Georgia; William S. Chichester, Surveyor of Customs, Lavaca, Texas; James B. Mitchell, Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va.; Ridge Paschal, Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi, Texas; C. W. Darling, Indian Agent, Fort Berthold, Dakota; C. G. Belknap, Indian Agent, Tula River, Cal.

United States Consuls.—L. E. Dyer, of Tennessee, at Odessa; James H. Williams, of Maine, at Sydney; Charles Bartlett, of Maine, at Martinique; Frederick E. Foster, at Manila.

Postmasters.—James H. Ashcraft, at Paducah, Ky.; A. E. Gepson, at Greeley, Col.; Thomas L. Stephens, at Glenwood, Iowa; William N. Smith, at Englewood, Ill.; Olean Thompson, at Marysville, Ohio; William Hartsuff, at Port Huron, Mich.; B. F. Rockafellow, at Cannon City, Col.; Charles Newman, at Del Norte, Col.; J. W. Paterson, at Humboldt, Kan.; Charles M. White, at Evanston, Wyoming Territory; B. S. Young, at New-Lisbon, Ohio; George P. Holcomb, at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Military.—Lieut. Col. Theodore T. Saidley to be Colonel, Major Silas Crispin to be Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. J. H. Parker to be Major, First Lieut. J. C. Clifford to be Captain, and Second Lieut. C. M. Whipple to be First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; Capts. Thomas C. Sullivan and John W. Barreger to be Majors and Commissaries of Subsistence; Francis Woodbridge and R. R. Steedman to be Second Lieutenants in the Army; Revs. George W. Simpson, of Maryland, and G. A. England, of Colorado, to be Post Chaplains. All the graduates of the Military Academy nominated Dec. 13 last to be Second Lieutenants, and all other nominations for military promotions, appointments, and transfers which were sent to the Senate Dec. 9, Dec. 13, and Jan. 25 were confirmed.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons convened here to-day. The election of officers will take place to-morrow. The number of Past Grand officers in attendance was very large. Every Royal Arch Mason in good standing was admitted as a visitor. The Committee on Credentials reported. Grand High Priest Joseph B. Chaffee then read his annual address. Five hundred copies of the address were ordered printed for distribution. The Grand High Priest announced the following standing committees: Finance and Accounts—Messrs. R. H. Huntington, J. C. Book, E. H. Brown, H. C. Littlefield, and J. W. Osgood; Warrants—Messrs. William Morgan Lee, David Griffin, James Young, George Whitman, and George A. Lansing; Jurisprudence—Messrs. John L. Lewis, John W. Sessions, J. M. Austin, S. H. Stone, and Thomas C. Cassidy; Appeals and Grievances—Messrs. D. A. Ogden, W. T. Woodruff, F. A. Gaffee, E. T. Skidmore, and William Sherer; Charity—Messrs. J. S. Dickerman, William Fowler, D. W. Sturtevant, M. W. Marvin, and W. H. Cram.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1.—Advices this evening from Gum River are to the effect that the snow blockade has been raised, and that three engines, with a snow-plow, had arrived at that place. It is reported that there is another blockade between Biller Creek and Red Desert. A telegram from Wells, Nev., says the West bound train on the Central Pacific which left Ogden on Sunday evening, has not yet arrived at that place. A snow-plow and two engines are off the track fourteen miles east of there—at Independence Springs. The east-bound trains are at Elko. The railroad officials are doing everything possible to clear the road, and expect to get the trains through to-night and have everything in running order again. The weather is clear and calm.

SEVERE STORM IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—There has been a wonderful change in the weather here since yesterday. The thermometer fell 40° in twenty-four hours. A terrible snow-storm, followed by the heaviest gale which has been known on the river for a quarter of a century, occurred this afternoon and evening. Steamers on the river at this point are detained in consequence of the storm, and some have been damaged. The steamer Van Buskirk was cast up on the wharf and had her wheel torn off. A dozen canal barges and flats containing 50,000 bushels of grain have been sunk to-night and the indications are that more will follow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fine mansion situated in the village of East Chester, and belonging to the Wood Brothers, of New-York, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and although Washington Engine Company No. 1 and Clinton Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of Mount Vernon responded promptly to the alarm, the flames spread with great rapidity and soon consumed the structure with its contents of costly furniture. A barn well filled with hay on the premises was also totally consumed. The Wood Brothers are said to have expended from $15,000 to $20,000 in putting the mansion and grounds in order. As no one has occupied the mansion for nearly a year the fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. The person who had charge of the property occupied a lodge at the entrance to the grounds, some distance from the mansion.

A fire broke out last night in the frame house No. 451½ Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by Mr. Wolf as a lamp and oil store. Loss $2,000, fully insured. The oyster saloon of R. C. Courtright, adjoining, was damaged $1,500, insured. Sayres' cigar store was damaged $3,000, and King's jewelry store $1,500. The latter was fully insured. D. Johnson, grocer, lost $200; J. Broad, market, $300; Mr. Jarvis, fish dealer, $700. All except the latter were insured. The building, owned by the Frost estate, was valued at $7,000. The insurance on it is unknown.

A fire in Jefferson City, Mo., last night destroyed the furniture warehouse of Henrichs Brothers and the residence adjoining. The loss is $16,000. The following is the insurance: London, Liverpool and Globe, $2,500; Home, of New-York, $1,500, and Franklin, $3,000.

The nut and bolt manufactory of Lafayette Hall, at Newmarket, N. H., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was running to its utmost capacity to fill a recent contract. The loss is estimated at $25,000; insured for $19,000.

William Graves' brush factory, at Newburyport, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $7,000; insurance, $4,000. William Strangman, grocer, lost $1,000 in stock.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed the Grand Central Hotel at Cairo, Ill., owned by H. A. Thoms. The fire originated in the third story from a defective flue. The loss is $10,000.

A round-house and three locomotives of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company were totally destroyed by fire, at Wallace, Kan., on Monday night. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Henry Wilson, editor of the Honesdale *Citizen*, Associate Judge of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, vice Hon. John O'Neill, deceased.

Mr. Myles' grain warehouse, in Hamilton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is but $10,000, as there was no grain stored at the time.

It is announced in Omaha, Neb., that the Military Head-quarters Department of the Platte are to be removed from that city to some other point.

A barn on Hunterdon street, Newark, was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss, $800.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Felix Augustus Peckham, a well-known artist, died suddenly at Newport last night.

The steam-ship Great Republic sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

The annual exhibition of the New-Hampshire Poultry Association opened at Concord yesterday.

A company has been formed in Halifax, N. S., with the object of carrying on an extensive fishing business from Halifax similar to that at Gloucester, Mass.

Walter Smith was caught by the foot in a railroad frog at Newburyport, Mass., yesterday, and was crushed to death by an engine.

The Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial, Messrs. G. Kunst, M. Shioda, T. Yamaon, H. Shibata, and St. Fawara, have arrived at San Francisco.

In Philadelphia on Monday night, during an altercation, John Duff struck George Moffit on the head with a chair, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal.

A drover named J. P. Spingler, residing in New-York City, had both legs taken off at East Syracuse last night by a train of cars. He will probably die.

By the suspension of the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company, at Matteawan, Monday, 400 persons were thrown out of employment, and many are destitute.

The annual meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society was held in Boston yesterday. The attendance was large. Dr. George B. Loring delivered the opening address.

The Rhode Island Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows yesterday re-elected G. F. Robbins Grand Master. The annual report shows a membership of 5,413, being a gain of 322 during the year.

The publication of the Boston *Daily News*, the evening paper, formerly owned by E. D. Winslow, was suspended yesterday. It is currently reported that $200,000 have been sunk in the attempt to establish it.

Arthur P. Devlin, the Anti-Catholic lecturer, who has been mobbed once or twice in New-England, attempted to deliver a lecture in Biddeford, Me., Monday night, and was driven off the platform by a mob which took possession of the hall.

John Buffe, one of the Italians charged with uttering $20 counterfeit notes of the National Bank of Portland, Conn., was, in the United States District Court at Baltimore, Monday, sentenced to six years in Maryland Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

An unknown man, five feet seven inches high, black hair and chin whiskers, and about thirty-five years old, walked into a hole through the ice at the Crown Point dock, Whitehall, and was drowned. He had on a gray overcoat, black coat, vest, and pants, white shirt and heavy boots. He had nothing on his person by which he could be identified.

THE SAVANNAH RACES.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—The Spring meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club opened to-day at Tenbroeck Course; attendance very large. The first race was for the Tenbroeck Stake, mile dash. There were ten entries, and six started—Woodland, Grit, Libbie L, Emma G, Vineland, and Lillie Bell. Grit, the favorite, won, Woodland second, and Emma G. third. Time—1:49. Second Race—Two-mile dash.—There were four starters of the eleven entries—Ozark, Survivor, Damon, and G. N. Harney. This was a splendid race—exciting—and considered the best race of a two-mile dash ever made over the course. Damon was the favorite, but was beaten, Ozark winning the race, Harney second, Survivor third, and Damon fourth. Time—3:41½. The third was a hurdle race—Vandal, Oxmore, Charley Cheatham, and Cariboo started. Oxmore backed and refused to jump, Cheatham was distanced. Vandal won the race, with Cariboo second. Time—2:02¾. The second heat was won by Vandal after a close contest. Time—1:50½. This meeting is the best ever held in Georgia.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE FARMERS.

CONCORD, Feb. 1.—The annual farmers' festival of New-Hampshire opened at the City Hall this forenoon, Hon. Moses Humphrey presiding. The exercises opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Kimball, of this City, who was followed by Mr. Humphrey. Gov. Cheney then spoke at some length, and the remainder of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of live stock and feeding. The afternoon session opened with miscellaneous exercises, several gentlemen speaking upon various topics, after which a lecture upon "The Diseases of Horses," was delivered by Dr. N. Cressy, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The meeting will continue through Wednesday.

SUIT FOR PRIZE MONEY.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—The United States Commissioner to-day commenced taking evidence in the suit of the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron against the United States Government. The suit is pending in the Court of Claims at Washington, and the claimants ask for $700,000 or $800,000 as prize money for the capture of the Confederate iron clads Texas and Beaufort. The former had been deserted and was floating down the James River, and was captured by the United States fleet. The Beaufort was found on the stocks at Richmond at the time of the evacuation.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 429; California, 84½; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 60¼; Chollar, 95; Savage, 23¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 19¾; Gould & Curry, 22½; Best & Belcher, 63¾; Hale & Norcross, 60½; Crown Point, 25; Yellow Jacket, 105; Empire, 6; Alpha, 24¾; Belcher, 34; Confidence, 21; Sierra Nevada, 23; Exchequer, 13¼; Overman, 63½; Justice, 27¾; Caledonia, 33.

HOME SOCIETY OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The seventh annual meeting of the "Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Churches of the City of New-York," was held yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Home for the Aged, in East Sixty-eighth street. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Elder, after which the annual report was read by the Secretary, giving the total number of inmates of the home as 81, and the applications for admission for the year as 29. The Treasurer's report gave the receipts for the year just past, as $29,424 12, and the expenditures as $25,522 56, leaving a balance of $3,901 56. The annual election of the Board of Managers for 1876 resulted in the choice of the old board in its entirety.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

ITS PROPOSALS DISCUSSED.

WHAT ITS EFFECT MAY BE ON THE SODA TRADE—DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE EASILY COLLECTED.

We publish the following letters sent us in regard to some of the proposals of the new Tariff bill. We invite an expression of the opinions of our readers in regard to this very important measure. We shall give a reasonable amount of space to these letters, whatever be the nature of the views which they express. Of course, we shall in no case hold ourselves in any way responsible for these opinions. Any measure of tariff reform ought to be accompanied by the most thorough discussion of its details, and we shall give all possible facilities for a frank interchange of views among those qualified to speak intelligently on the subject:

SODA AND SALERATUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to use your valuable space for a few remarks on the Tariff bill now before Congress. Among the articles on the proposed free list are "saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for." In commerce the first two articles are identical, as the saleratus in ordinary use is nothing more than bicarbonate of soda; this, on account of its larger percentage of carbonic acid gas to alkali, (nearly one hundred per cent. more,) having superseded bicarbonate of potash, now but seldom heard of. The "carbonates of soda" mentioned are familiarly known as soda ash, (an hydrous carbonate of soda,) and sal soda, or washing soda, (carbonate of soda,) the latter of these being made by dissolving soda ash in water and allowing the solution to crystallize. Some sal soda is imported, but as it can be made here from the soda ash imported we will only attend to that and the bicarbonate of soda. On account of the high price of labor, coal, and salt, (chloride of sodium being the base of soda ash,) soda ash cannot be manufactured in the United States as cheaply it can be imported, duty paid or free. Hence the tax, in shape of duty paid, falls on the English manufacturer. The present duty is one-quarter of a cent per pound, gold. This should be left as it is. The manufacture of bicarbonate (or super-carbonate, as it is called here) of soda is a large and growing industry in various parts of this country, considerable of it being sold under the name of saleratus. Not only do these factories give employment to a large number of hands and create a large taxable property, but from competition the price of these goods, in daily household use, has been lessened until they have reached far below what one would suppose they could be produced at. The best known brand in this country is to-day being sold to the trade at 3¾ cents in kegs, and 4¾ cents in pound packages, and surely that is cheap enough for any one. To place the imported article on the free list would be to seriously injure this industry, if not to cripple it. During our war one soda manufactory, to our knowledge, paid an internal revenue tax nearly equal to the pay-roll of its help employed, and that, too, after having paid the duty on raw material. If, now, Congress sees fit to take off this duty, let it be done with these facts fully before them: Take the duty off soda, other than bicarbonate, and the English manufacturer will simply add to his price and profits the amount of the duty our Government will lose; and take it off of bicarbonate of soda, and the burden will fall at home more severely than in the first case, without the shadow of a benefit to the consumers; and the United States will soon find itself in a position similar to that when it sat so uneasily at the "free breakfast table," and will (as it has been forced to do on tea and coffee) move to return soda of all kinds to the place in the tariff it occupies to-day. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

TEA AND COFFEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Congress is now engaged in the important work of curtailing the expenses of our Government, and also endeavoring to arrange the tariff in such a manner as will not be burdensome to the people, while at the same time it will bring in a larger revenue without increased cost to the country for collection, can they not be urged to study the important fact that on many articles now in the tariff the cost of the collection of the duty is far out of proportion to the revenue they bring in, and at the same time the duty imposed on them is borne by, and a serious burden to, the people as consumers.

There is no denying the fact that a duty on tea and coffee can be collected more easily, and with less expense to the Government, than on almost any other article on the list, and this fact should receive the strict and careful attention it deserves. It is perhaps needless to mention, it being known by all, (tea dealers will reluctantly confess it,) that the dealers are the ones who reap the benefit of these articles being admitted free, as the consumer has had to pay just as much for his tea and coffee since the duty was removed as before. And the plain, bare facts to be looked at are these: 1. That a duty on the above named articles would be the source of an immense revenue to the Government—a most important fact. 2. The duty on them could be more easily collected, and with less expense and trouble to the Government, than on most any other article on the list. 3. The duty would be least felt, if at all, by the masses and consumers of tea and coffee, but be chiefly borne by the merchant princes and numerous tea dealers, all of whom, it is well known, have realized large and handsome profits in the articles since the duty was removed. "TEA-DRINKER."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

THE TIME FOR THE BILL TO TAKE EFFECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing that you favor the reimposing of a duty on tea and coffee, I would call your attention to a grave mistake in the new Tariff bill introduced by Mr. Morrison; that is, the date on which it is to take effect, July 1. By that time the speculators in these articles will have imported all the available supplies into the country, not only from the producing countries, but from Europe; so that instead of any revenue accruing to the Government for at least a year, the tax would be paid by the people to these speculators in the shape of enhanced prices. I hope you will make an effort to have this remedied. The act should read, "That the increase of duties provided by this act shall take effect on all goods imported after this date, not actually on ship-board and bound to the United States on or before the 31st day of January, 1876," the day the bill was introduced into the House. CONSUMER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

MERCANTILE OPINIONS.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES COMMENTED ON—VIEWS OF DEALERS IN TEA AND COFFEE, DRUGS, WOOLEN GOODS, TOBACCO, AND IRON—NO REDUCTION ON THE WOOLEN GOODS.

The proposed revision of the tariff rates was discussed to some extent in commercial circles yesterday, and the schedule, as submitted to the House, was very favorably received. The point that gave most satisfaction was the simplification of the duty from a compound to an ad valorem or specific rate, which everybody could understand. Such a measure has been often asked for, and importers now only hope that it will pass through Congress safely. The placing of numerous articles on the free list which hitherto only yielded a small revenue was considered a judicious course, as the duty did not pay the trouble of collection. The proposed reduction on wool and iron gave much satisfaction, and the proposition to impose a duty on tea and coffee was generally approved, as, without being burdensome on any one, the tax will yield a handsome revenue. A moderate duty should, they said, be always maintained on these articles, because when it is removed the consumer derives little benefit from it.

THE TEA AND COFFEE TRADE.

Mr. A. A. Low said to a TIMES reporter, in regard to the proposed tax on tea and coffee, that it was a very widespread and very incorrect supposition that the value of tea and coffee was not changed by taking off the tariff imposed on them. All duties on them fell directly and to their full extent on the consumer, and if the tariff should be replaced the price would certainly advance by fully the amount of the tax. There had been for some time no profit in the tea business, although importers had been able to buy cheaply abroad. Instead of a profit, there had been a continual loss for five years, and every change that had been made in the tariff had proved very prejudicial to the interests of those in the business. Sometimes, indeed, the tariff was favorable to the Chinese, who got a larger price for their goods on account of it, but every time it was prejudicial to the importer. If there should be a tariff imposed which should go into effect immediately, it would be productive of a profit to those who had a large stock on hand, but it was not proposed that this should be enforced until July, and then the supply would be in excess of the demand. There had been an excessive stock on hand for years all over the country, and the excess was one of the causes of bad trade. There was nothing, Mr. Low thought, which was a more proper subject for a tax than tea and coffee if there were only some stability about the action of the Government.

Messrs. D. H. Houghtaling & Co., also importers of tea, said that they had no confidence in the passage of the bill. Congress had been tinkering away for three years and demoralizing business. The bill would have little or no effect on values until it was passed and signed by the President. It would, however, unsettle prices to some extent. They thought that if the bill should pass it would stimulate trade. The stock of tea through the country was light, although importers were carrying large stocks. Importations would be less if the bill should pass, and the old stock would be worked off.

Messrs. Ives, Beecher & Co. thought that an increase of prices, such as would be brought about by the proposed tariff, would be unfortunate, as prices even now are as high as people want to pay. No one in the trade would advocate an advance excepting those carrying large stocks, and brokers who looked for larger commissions. The cause of the depression of the tea trade was the excess of the supply over the demand. The coffee business was different. The demand more nearly equaled the supply, and coffee was higher than it was years ago. Tea, however, was never so cheap as now. It was very detrimental to the trade to tinker with the tariff so frequently.

DRY-GOODS INTERESTS.

Mr. Libbey, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., said that he might not be ready to give an opinion on the bill for a week or more, as he was unwilling to give an ill-digested opinion. Without having yet examined it thoroughly he did not think that this bill provided the kind of a tariff that was needed by the country. He believed in a specific tariff, and by that he meant such a specific tariff as England has. The English tariff was so clear that a smart boy, by studying it, could understand all about it in a few hours. That was what this country needed. Under such a tariff one-half the present force of officers could collect the duties and the country would get a much larger revenue. All the revenue needed could be got out of a very few articles, and the law would be much clearer and better. "Oh, no," said he, "this may be an approach to the right thing, but as to its being what we want, it isn't possible—it isn't possible."

A member of the firm of H. Hermann & Co., at No. 379 Broadway, gave his views on the provisions of the bill touching Italian and dress goods and woolen cloths. The gentleman said: "So far as the bill touches the articles in which we deal, it is a perfect humbug, as I will show you by figures. Under the present tariff Italian cloth 32 inches wide pays 8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem, or a duty on each yard of 13 40-100 cents. Under the proposed tariff each square yard paying 15 cents, the duty on a thirty-two-inch piece of cloth would be 13 37-100 cents, which is certainly an inconsiderable reduction. Next, take a twenty cent Mohair, for dress goods, 32 inches wide. At present it pays a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem, and if it weighs over four ounces it pays a duty of 50 cents per pound, making a total of 19½ cents. Under the proposed tariff of 80 cents per pound, each yard would pay 20 cents, which is an increase of 2½ per cent. of the tariff, or of ½ cent per yard. As to woolens, we will take a heavy cloth, costing 96 cents, and weighing 25 ounces to the yard. At present it pays 35 per cent. of its cost, less 5 per cent., and also at the rate of 50 cents per pound for its weight, making the duty on a yard $1 09 85-100. Under the proposed tariff of 70 cents per pound the duty would be $1 09 per yard, a reduction of less than 1 cent a yard, all of which is in the face of a considerable reduction in the tariff on raw wool and of free dye-stuffs. The effect of this clause of the bill is to aid the domestic manufacturers, and to enable them to throw their goods off on the American market without giving the importers a corresponding advantage. As to Italian cloths and dress goods, why should an article costing 20 cents a square yard pay only 9 cents on each square yard, while, if it costs a fraction of a cent over 20 cents, it must pay 15 cents on each square yard, an advance in tariff of 67 per cent.? The clause relating to Italian cloths and dress goods will certainly encourage dishonesty and drive honest men out of the market. There will certainly be false invoices, so that, for example, when an honest man pays 15 cents on each yard of his importation, which he bought at 21 cents per yard, the dishonest man will pay only 9 cents on each square yard which he bought at 25 cents per yard."

IRON, DRUGS, AND TOBACCO.

Mr. John Roach, proprietor of the Morgan Iron Works, said he believed that the general depression of trade and the reduced prices were things that lay beyond the power of Congress to change. They were simply a part of the process of reducing all things to their true level, and no change in the tariff would affect them. The price of iron and iron goods had steadily receded in this country, until it was nearly seventy per cent. cheaper than it used to be, while it had receded hardly any in England in the same time. The cost of production here had gone down more than the reduction of the tariff. What was needed now was a steady market. Bar iron was now selling for $55 in this country, which, two years ago, sold for $65 to $70, and in England for $67 50 to $81 50 of our money. No. 1 pig-iron sold now for $23, which two years ago was $30 in this country and about the same price in England. Yet there had been no such reduction on the other side.

Messrs. Lorillard & Co., tobacconists, said that the bill proposed did not affect the tobacco trade at all, excepting in the line of tobacco which was imported. That was chiefly from Havana. The domestic tobacco trade was so thoroughly independent of that as not to be affected in any way by the proposed new tariff.

Messrs. Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, one of the conservative old firms, doing a wholesale drug business, say they are glad to see anything looking toward free trade in drugs. Drugs are taxed unmercifully yet produce scarcely enough revenue to pay expenses of collection. With a free list the drug trade in this country might hope to regain the lost West India and South American business, which is now confined mainly to merchandise sold in bond.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF VENTILATION AT THE TOMBS—THE MORTALITY REPORT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, consulting architect, presented a report in regard to the defective ventilation of the Tombs Police Court, and recommended that a ventilating shaft be placed from the ceiling to the roof, and that an injecting cowl be placed at the top of the shaft, by means of which fresh air would be constantly introduced at the ceiling. The report was referred to the Department of Public Works. The attorney reported that during the month of January 188 actions were begun for violations of the Sanitary Code and non-compliance with the orders of the board, thirty-nine judgments were rendered in favor of the board, 158 actions were discontinued, and $437 38 were collected as penalties and costs. A resolution was adopted directing the attorney to make a weekly, instead of monthly, report of actions begun and discontinued, costs collected, judgments obtained, &c. The census of the Riverside Hospital showed that during the week ending Jan. 29, thirty-seven patients were admitted, ten died and fifty-one were discharged, leaving eighty patients still in the hospital. Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register, presented the following facts.

There were 531 deaths reported during the week ending Saturday, the 29th inst., being a decrease of 69 compared with the number reported the previous week, and 45 less than the number reported the corresponding week of the previous year. The actual number of deaths which occurred during the week ending Jan. 22 was 583, or 41 less than occurred during the corresponding period of 1875, showing an annual death rate of 28.74 per 1,000, estimating the population at 1,054,710. There was a decrease of 7 deaths during the present compared with the past week reported from small-pox, 2 from scarlatina, 15 from diphtheria, 6 from membranous croup, 3 from cancer, 20 from phthisis pulmonalis, 11 from pneumonia, 7 from hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis, 35 in institutions, 8 of persons over seventy years of age, and 27 of children under five years of age, and an increase of 2 from measles, 3 of whooping-cough, 2 from diarrhœal diseases, and 10 of bronchitis. Of the 57 deaths reported from diphtheria 28 occurred in houses containing over three families. The highest mortality from diphtheria was in the Twenty-third Ward, (7,) while no deaths were reported from the Second, Third, and Eighth Wards. Eight of the 13 deaths reported from scarlatina, 11 of the 15 from membranous croup, and 4 of the 8 from cerebro-spinal fever, occurred in houses containing over three families, and 1 each of membranous croup and cerebro-spinal fever in institutions. The average age of those who died during the past week from diphtheria was 3 years, 3 months, and 10 days; of scarlatina, 4 years, 6 months, and 10 days; of membranous croup, 2 years, 2 months, and 27 days; and of cerebro-spinal fever, 3 years, 2 months, and 11 days. Of the 95 deaths from diphtheria, scarlatina, membranous croup, cerebro-spinal and malarial fevers, the most fatal hour was 3 P. M., 8 deaths having occurred at this hour, and the least fatal was 8 A. M., none having been reported to have occurred.

The death-rate of this City compares favorably with most of the foreign and American cities. The rate per 1,000 for the week ending Jan. 8 of London was 22.8; of Edinburgh, 26; Glasgow, 32; Dublin, 31; Brussels, 26.2; and from the most recent returns from Calcutta, 53.5; Bombay, 27.6; Paris, 19.1; Amsterdam, 26.7; Rotterdam, 26.6; The Hague, 25.7; Copenhagen, 18; Christiania, 41.1; Berlin, 29.2; Hamburg, 28.8; Breslau, 30.9; Munich, 31; Vienna, 27.6; Buda-Pesth, 39; Turin, 26.1. The annual rates of mortality per 1,000, for the week ending Jan. 22, according to the United States census of 1870 of American cities are as follows: Nashville, 40.21; Cincinnati, 35.35; Cleveland, 30.81; Boston, 36.11; Baltimore, 27.62; and the rates of the following cities, according to their estimated population, are: St. Louis, 16.18; Richmond, 19.22; Philadelphia, 20.09; Chicago, 12.75; District of Columbia, 22.1; Brooklyn, 26.52. Baltimore, week ending Jan. 29, 27.62, and New-Orleans, week ending Jan. 16, 29.20.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Robert H. Hall and Capt. Robert Catlin, of West Point, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, and Major C. F. Trowbridge, United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

William H. Kemble, Peter A. B. Widener, and Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, and ex-Congressman A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. L. H. Atwater, of Princeton College; Charles F. Macdonald, of the Post Office Department, and William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, are at the Everett House.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; John O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland; Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, and Ward Cheney, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

A FIRE AT HARVARD LONG AGO.

THE BURNING OF HARVARD HALL IN 1764—STUDENTS' PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

In connection with an account of the recent partial destruction by fire of Hollis Hall, the Boston *Herald* presents a few interesting details connected with the burning of Harvard Hall, on the night of Jan. 24, 1764, by which the college suffered the loss of its library and valuable apparatus, and, as the fire occurred in vacation, those students occupying chambers in the building, lost the greater part of their personal effects. The fire was supposed to have originated in a room occupied by "ye great and general court," the use of which had been tendered that honorable body by the overseers of the college, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in Boston, by which the lives of the legislators were greatly endangered. The loss of their "goods and chattels" falling heavily on the students, most of the occupants of Harvard Hall being in humble circumstances, the following petition was presented to the General Court asking remuneration for their individual losses:

PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY,
IN NEW-ENGLAND.

To His Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid:

To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled at Boston the 18th day of October, A. D. 1764:

Humbly Shew:

[Signed—Stephen Hall, Joseph Lee, Joseph Willard, Nicholas Pike, Samuel Curtis, Samuel Barnard, John Barrows, Samuel Cheney, Sylvanus Ames, Nicholas Dudley, Moses Holt.]

That your petitioners at the burning of Harvard College, in Cambridge, New-England, having chambers in the same building, suffered the loss of all their goods and chattles then and there being, accounts of which they have already drawn up and sworn to. And as many of your petitioners stand in great need of some assistance in order to enable them to purchase necessary furniture for their chambers, and books for the better and further prosecuting of their studies at said college; and as they understand that many of the private losses have already been made up to the sufferers, agreeable to the vote of the Great and General Assembly that was at that time sitting, your petitioners are very desirous that their case might be taken into consideration, and that a committee may be appointed to examine their several accounts, or that any other means that you, in your great wisdom, may think proper may be taken, and, if they be just and honest, the same may be speedily allowed.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

Accompanying this petition were their accounts of "things supposed to be burnt," some of which are very interesting, as contrasting the paraphernalia of a student's room then and now. Joseph Willard's account was as follows: Bailey's Dictionary, Cole's Dictionary, Hill's Lexicon, Virgil, Locke on the Human Understanding, Watts' Logick, Edwards on the Affections, Hebrew Psalter, Hebrew Grammar, Wolevins, Mason on Self-Knowledge, The Mariner's Compass, Clarke's Introduction, Two Exercises for Making Latin, Erskine's Gospel Sonnets, Clarke's Erasmus, a Bible, Greek Testament, Latin Testament, Greek Grammar, Latin Grammar, two Psalm books, Confutation of the Arians, an Essay on Prayer, Coppy Book, an Ordination Sermon, William Flavel's Method of Grace, one volume of the *Rambler*, one volume of the *Spectator*, a lexicon, Horace in two volumes, a feather bed, under-bed, blanket and coverlet, six chairs, two tables, a pair of hand-irons, a tea-kettle, a chest and trunk, a book-case, thirty glass bottles, three maps and ten pictures, a pair of bellows, five locks, a drinking jack and mugg, a set of tea dishes, a teapot and plaits, three punch-bowls, two wine glasses, cloth for a jacoat, two pair of worsted stockings, a handkerchief, a pair of boots and shoes, a hat, tea shelves and cupboards, a small looking-glass, some tea and sugar, a quire of writing paper.

Affixed to each article was its value in pounds, shillings, and pence. Included in the account of Samuel Cheney was his curling-tongs. Nicholas Pike asked pay for a "barrel of Cyder with ye barrel," a dozen of bottles, spitter-box, and grid-iron. John Thompson also asks pay for "⅓ of a barrel of cyder." In Nicholas Dudley's account we find "a pair of leather breeches, a puter plait, 2 papers of tobacco, 2 snuff-boxes, a grater case and nutmeg, a pair of garters, a quart of rum, and crisping irons."

The petition was referred to a committee by the General Court, by whom, it appears, the claims were examined and allowed, with slight reductions from the original estimates.

CILLEY AND GRAVES.

LETTER FROM DANIEL WEBSTER DRAWN OUT BY THE FATAL RESULT OF THE DUEL.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Herald* prints the following letter, now in possession of Mr. H. G. Cilley, of Glenwood, Iowa, and addressed by Daniel Webster to its recipient at the moment of hearing of the fatal result of the duel fought at Bladensburg between two members of Congress, Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, and William J. Graves, of Kentucky:

WASHINGTON, Sunday evening, Feb. 25, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR: Before this reaches you you will probably have heard of the death of your nephew, Hon. Mr. Cilley, member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine. This melancholy event was the result of a duel, fought yesterday afternoon, between him and Hon. Mr. Graves, a member of the same House of Congress, from the State of Kentucky. I have no authentic information of the circumstances which led to the contest, nor of those which accompanied it. The friends of the parties will no doubt immediately lay before the public statements of such particulars as they may suppose friends may desire naturally to be informed of. The main object of this letter is to express commiseration with the numerous branches of your family, with whom I have been more or less acquainted, at this affecting occurrence. Mr. Cilley himself I had not known much. He had so recently become a member of Congress, that our acquaintance was slight. I had heard him speak in his place once or twice, however, and I thought he spoke with ability. But having known his father and most of his uncles, either in public or private life, I have had some little acquaintance with his relatives of his own generation. I have felt it a kind of duty to express to you and them condolence and commiseration, and I ask you to communicate these sentiments, as you may meet with the members of the family, whom I know. The members of the delegation from Maine, in both houses, all of whom are deeply affected by the event, will do all that remains to be done. The funeral will probably be attended to-morrow. How melancholy it is, my dear Sir, that neither law nor religion, nor both, can check the prevalence in society of the practice of private combats. With friendly regard, yours, DANIEL WEBSTER.

HORATIO G. CILLEY, Esq., Deerfields, N. H.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* prints a communication, which reads thus: "A Democratic newspaper of Springfield, Ill., tells of a young lawyer from that city who, during the rebellion, found himself on one of Gen. Banks' steam-boats on Red River, when an order was issued to put all civilians ashore; but who, refusing to be put ashore, had himself placed under arrest, and taken to the head-quarters of Gen. Banks. There he was given a pass by the General and set at liberty. One day he was in the tent of the Provost Marshal, when an old lady came in and complained of the destruction of a large amount of cotton. The Provost Marshal introduced her to 'the young lawyer,' who undertook her case, took the proofs, shook the dust of Alexandria from his feet, bid his friend, Gen. Banks, adieu, and left for the North. He prosecuted his claim successfully, taking it from the District Court in Springfield to the Supreme Court in Washington, and back again to the District Court, where it was decided. 'He recovered every dollar's worth of the cotton,' says the paper, 'and the old lady gave him one-third, amounting to $75,000, and thanked her stars that she had ever been introduced to William M. Springer, who now sits side by side with that same Gen. Banks in the Forty-fourth Congress.' On this same income of $75,000 Mr. Springer refused to pay his income tax, was prosecuted, and his fine homestead was sold by the United States Marshal to satisfy the execution in behalf of the Government. 'The young lawyer' is now trying to persuade the United States Court to restore his property. Time will determine as to how he will succeed."

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* has this affecting story: "Last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. W. D. Cutcher, of Frenchtown, Ottawa County, left her two children, one about three years and the other eighteen months old, in the house alone, and went to a neighbor's residence, a short distance away, on an errand. While she was gone it is supposed that the eldest child opened the stove and began playing with the fire, and, in some manner, the clothes of both children were ignited, and as they could not extinguish the flames the little ones were burned to death. When Mrs. Cutcher returned home a terrible sight met her eyes. The eldest child was sitting on the floor holding the baby, who was dead. The latter's clothes were almost entirely burned off, and the flesh had fallen from its bones on various portions of its body. There was not a vestige of hair on its head, and both ears had been burned completely off. The other child was a terrible sight. Its hair and ears were burned off, and the flesh on parts of its body was reduced to a crisp. The poor sufferer died in a few minutes in the most excruciating agony."

ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* complains that they have too many elections in California. It enumerates them thus: "In every even year we must elect members of the Federal Congress; in every odd year, members of the State Legislature, and also, on a separate day, Judges of State Courts. At every alternate Congressional election we choose a President; at every legislative election we choose county officers, and at every alternate legislative election a Governor and other State officers. Thus we have six general elections, held in all the counties in the State, in four years; and the ballot voted sometimes has as many as sixty or eighty names. A printed ballot now before us, prepared for use at the last election in this city, has sixty-eight names, representing so many different offices to be filled."

AN ACCIDENT TO A CLOCK.

From the New-York World of Yesterday.

The envious rivals who are perpetually casting about for occasions to carp at the *Tribune*, its business or its building, ran out of material on Sunday. Something had to be done, and so they dispatched a person to take advantage of the free access given to the tower, and of the fact that Messrs. —— & ——, not having yet completed their work in regulating and adjusting the machinery of the clock, did not have its machinery all boxed in, to try to damage it. He took a heavy iron bar with him, and contrived to place this under the weights in such a way as to arrest their descent and so stop the clock. It will be all right again to-day.—*Tribune of Monday.*

The *World* desires, unmistakably and gravely, to say, in regard to the general insinuation of this paragraph, that if it was intended to reflect upon our fairness as journalists, or our collective honor as men of the world, the insinuation is groundless—utterly so. Neither directly nor indirectly have we planned or carried out any interference with the workings of the *Tribune's* clock. Such an intention and such an act would not be compatible with the ideas to which we somewhat narrowly adhere in practice of the true province of journalism. This disavowal we feel called upon to make on several grounds. The paragraph which we have quoted speaks with some authority and power, and although it appears in the news columns rather than the editorial columns, we hazard the guess that in the original manuscript the hand—so to speak—was the hand of Jacob himself. That makes the charge a grave one, to be gravely met. We are not envious rivals of the *Tribune*, but the *Tribune* may have thought so. Envious, we admit we are, of the easy time they have of it instructing and satisfying their readers. But as to rivalry we have given that up. It is pretty well established now that no newspaper can rival the *Tribune* in those matters in which it leads American journalism. We sometimes imitate, but do not hope to rival.

Still this charge, it at once became evident, must be examined for the honor of journalism in this City. The case is briefly this: All the devices of those journals inimical to the *Tribune* had fallen short. It was on Sunday, in a blessed peace. Some one or more of its enemies, at their wits' end to disturb that peace, anew, conspired, and not in vain. Some newspaper of this City—it must have been, since it was certainly not we, either THE TIMES or the *Sun*, or both—dispatched a person to stick a crowbar in the *Tribune's* clock, which a well-known firm of clock-makers, paying in kind for an unsatisfactory advertisement, had left in part unprotected from such assaults. The following diagrams will aid an understanding of the circumstances:

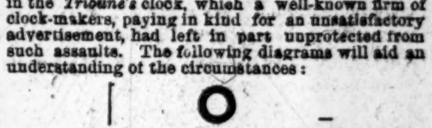

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

Fig. 1. The *Tribune* tower. Fig. 2. The *Tribune* clock. Fig. 3. The crowbar used by THE TIMES or the *Sun* (or both.)

A reporter was dispatched to make searching inquiry into the matter without fear or favor. At the *Tribune* building he was somewhat disappointed, after ascending many stories, to discover a certain unwillingness, masked in professions of ignorance, to make a more distinct charge than had been made against any one or more journals. The person in charge did not know (he said) who was meant. He only knew that a crowbar had been found in the clock as described. Being asked to produce the crowbar he declined, neither admitting nor denying that it was in his power to produce it, and so the inquiry ended, Mr. Reid himself not being in the office at the time.

The next step—the charge being still indefinite—was, of course, to make strict inquiries at the offices of THE TIMES and the *Sun*.

At THE TIMES office a gentlemanly young person was encountered who undertook to represent the combined truthfulness of all the other gentlemen on THE TIMES.

"I have come," said the *World* reporter, "on a rather delicate mission. You—you are—aware—of an—accident—to the *Tribune* clock Sunday?"

No blush or other manifestation of guilt appeared on the young gentleman's face as he said, carelessly, "Yes, I noticed that it was not illuminated last night."

The reporter produced, without a word, the clipping from the *Tribune* quoted above, and watched narrowly while the young gentleman read it. Without a trace of emotion, individual or collective, the young gentleman said gravely: "I assure you I don't know anything about it."

"But you are in a position to affirm that that heavy bar of iron was not stuck into that clock by any one connected with THE NEW-YORK TIMES!"

"Oh, certainly. Yes, indeed," said the young gentleman readily, and his manner was so much in his favor that—that, in fact, the circle was narrowing down dreadfully close.

The reporter of the *World* then went to the *Sun* with every sense sharpened and a manner of assumed abruptness.

"I'm from the *World*. Can you give me any news about the stoppage of the *Tribune* clock Sunday?"

"What!" exclaimed, with some appearance of constraint, a fresh-faced young person who seemed to be in authority. Perhaps he did not say "what" to gain time, but the appearances were against him. And when the question was distinctly repeated he evasively said, "The devil!"

The question was again repeated. "How should I know about it!" asked the young person instead of answering, and then added, it seemed rather uneasily, "This is strange, your coming here."

That was going a little too far. "Not at all strange," said the reporter. "Any one reading this paragraph (handing out the *Tribune's* general accusation and watching for its effect) could not wonder at my coming. Can you tell me anything about it?"

"No," said the young person. He did not say that he knew nothing about it. It was possibly to escape further examination that he immediately left his desk, and leading the way to a room in which a number of elderly and sober looking persons were engaged writing, he asked in a loud voice which might have been bravado, "Does any one here know who put a bar in the cogs of the *Tribune's* clock to stop it?"

"No," growled the elderly persons, with at least remarkable celerity. "We've enough to attend to here, without fooling with the *Tribune's* clock," shouted one of them; and the young person added, "That's what I thought," and (illogically, it will be noticed,) "that settles it."

We are content to leave our case with our readers. THE TIMES, too, as nearly as we can tell, has its skirts clear. But we commend to the *Sun* the necessity of a disavowal and an explanation.

Hickory, diccory, dock—
The *Sun* man ran up the clock.
A bar he dropped
And the clock it stopped—
Hickory, dickory, cock.

BROWN'S ELEGY ON A "TALL TOWER."

The *Tribune* tolls the knell of parting day;
The lowering *Sun* sinks slowly o'er the square;
What "envious rival" skyward plods his way,
While guzzling Teutons in the basement swear?

Slow fades the glimmering dial on the sight
Of wicked watchers in the truculent *Times*,
While the black crowbar plies its hellish spite,
And jerky gurglings choke the chattering chimes!

With streaming locks and mind of tottering Power,
The moping Jake doth to the *Word* dilate,
On fiends who with "free access to his tower"
"Turn back his hands," and trip his pendulous weight!

SALE OF OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS.

About one hundred old and modern paintings were sold at auction yesterday, at 2 P. M., at Somerville's Gallery, No. 74 University place. The bidding was slow, and the prices obtained disproportionate to the value of the different pieces. The following were among the more prominent paintings sold:

"Blacksmith Shop," Vilkret, $11; "Fruit," D. Demattee, $21; "Marine," Gurdin, $20; "Interior and Figures," T. Kruti, $27; "Mountain Scenery," Hartwick, $27; "The Halt," Waumans, $66; "The Parting," P. Milano, $45; "Spring," W. B. Brown, $20; "Watching," A. J. Valch, $41; "A Peasant Interior," A. Guerard, $24; "On the Road," D. Merchie, $50; "Marines," companion pictures by F. A. Silva, $28; "Coast Scene," unknown, $32 50; "River Scene," Hilverdink, $45; "After the Ball," after Richter, $55; "Autumn," W. M. Brown, $28; "Landscape," J. F. Hensett, $33; "Interior and Figures," L. Ulrich, $50; "Flowers," Hagner, $55; "The Bather," unknown, $70; "Flowers," Wagner, $75; "Crossing the Desert," Theodore Frere, $25; "Christ," Laserger, $65; "Marine," J. Lynian, $57; "Fruit," Sumarin, $33; "Landscape," unknown, $67; "Nevenberg," E. Meeks, $112; "Governor Stuyvesant," Quidor, $80; "The Merry Making," Ostad, $65; Landscape, Montolant, $35; "Feed the Birds," (water color,) Merry, $7; "The Horse Mart," (water color,) Theodore Fost, $15; "The Standard Bearer," (water color,) Herbithoffe, $18; "Going to Church," (water color,) H. Waterman, $20; "The Pride of the Harem," (drawing,) Picou, $17; "Orpheus and Eurydice," unknown, $40; "Magdalene," Caravogia, $12; the same, unknown, $22; "At the Fountain," Ishomius, $40; "Dutch Landscape," $18; "Figure Piece," Lavters, $18; "Moonlight," Vernet, $25; "Moonlight," Gauderner, $22; "Old Painting," Behr, $20; "The Hessian Girl," (drawing,) Meyerheim, $16; "Judgment of Paris," (colored engraving,) $7.

A "Centennial" collection of old china and porcelain will be sold during the week.

THE AGGRIEVED LIQUOR DEALERS.

The variety theatre owners affected by the action of the Police under the law of 1862, prohibiting the sale of liquor and the employment of waiter-girls in a place where a theatrical entertainment is given, met at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday. Among the number present were Harry Hill, William Casey, of Casey's Varieties, No. 388 Sixth avenue, N. Goldschmidt, of the Tivoli, Thomas Reilly, Bleecker street and Broadway, Ernest Regelmann, of Dramatic Hall, and many others. Major Sauer was appointed Treasurer, and Messrs. Hill, William Kramer, of the Atlantic Garden, George Eckles, of Beethoven Hall, and Otto Abrens, of Concordia Hall, were appointed a Finance Committee. Messrs. Hill, Sauer, Kramer, Winkle, Ahrens, Eckles, and Regelmann were appointed a committee to consult with counsel as to the necessary steps to be taken for the repeal of the law. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 1.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Bogy early in the session, authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tender and national bank notes. Placed on the calendar with the adverse report, at the request of Mr. Bogy.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on various petitions and the joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking the passage of a law to give soldiers in the late war $100 in money in lieu of bounties, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration. Mr. Hamilton suggested that the Committee on Finance was the proper committee to consider the subject, and on motion of Mr. CHRISTIANCY, the papers were referred to that committee.

THE PROPOSED UNIT OF MONEY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the concurrent resolution proposing a unit of money and accounts between the United States and Great Britain, with reasons why it should be passed, and asked that the whole matter be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered.

THE PENSION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill, making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said on Thursday last, after a debate of three days, the Senate passed a bill in relation to the rights of pre-emption and homestead settlers on railroad grants. Last evening a member of the House of Representatives called on him, and inquired why the bill had not been forwarded to the House for the action of that body? Upon inquiry at the Clerk's desk he [Mr. Ingalls] was informed that a Senator had entered a private request that the bill be retained in the Senate in order that he might enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. He [Mr. Ingalls] raised the point of order as to the right of a Senator to make such a request.

The Chair [Mr. FERRY] replied that the usage of the Senate had been to retain a bill not longer than two days to allow a motion for reconsideration, if any Senator desired to do so. The rule of the Senate allowed the retention of a bill for such purpose.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to consider and report as to the expediency of so amending the rules as to require the Secretary of the Senate, at the request of one or more Senators, who voted in the affirmative on any bill or joint resolution, not to transmit to the House of Representatives until the time for a reconsideration shall have passed. After debate the resolution of Mr. Sargent was agreed to.

THE DISTRICT 3.65 BONDS.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury subject to the requisition of said Commissioners, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Sargent, providing that the certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit, including those converted into 3.65 bonds and those which have not been so converted, and the certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit or their successors in office, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000.

After discussion, which occupied the entire afternoon, the question, being on the amendment of Mr. Sargent, was agreed to.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, submitted an amendment providing that any further issue of 3.65 bonds under or by virtue of said act of Congress, approved June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited.

Mr. SARGENT said by the amendment just adopted certificates already issued could be converted into these bonds, and the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from New-York would exclude those certificates.

Mr. KERNAN said in the light of the facts disclosed in this debate he did not think Congress should allow another bond to be issued. These certificates should be looked into, and if any of them had been issued wrongfully they need not be paid.

Mr. SHERMAN said, under the law as it now stood, these certificates were convertible into 3.65 bonds.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not understand how it was that Senators charged here that these bonds had been issued in violation of law and yet were willing to pay them.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said he agreed with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan.] If there had been a violation of law, then the United States ought not to pay the interest on these bonds. Congress should go no further in this matter until it was thoroughly investigated. There had been some talk about the Government going to protest. The Government had been protested on $450,000,000 every day in the year. If what the Senators said here was true, there should be an examination, and he therefore moved that the Senate adjourn, and gave notice that to-morrow he would move to refer the whole subject to a committee for investigation.

Mr. EATON then yielded to Mr. PADDOCK, and, on his motion, at 4:40 P. M., the Senate, by a vote of 34 yeas to 24 nays, went into executive session. At 5:10 the doors were reopened.

THE LATE SENATOR FERRY.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, gave notice that he would not submit the resolution in regard to the life and public services of the late Senator Ferry to-morrow as he announced last week, on account of the absence of one of his colleagues in the House, who had gone to Connecticut with the remains of Mr. Starkweather.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHA[illegible]

Mr. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, [illegible] American [illegible]

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, [illegible] averse to [illegible] that one [illegible] States had [illegible] the world [illegible] ing the [illegible] protection [illegible] the bill [illegible] the war, [illegible] her flag in [illegible]

Mr. PIERCE [illegible] the Arctic [illegible] the whaling [illegible] her flag the [illegible] plies.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, [illegible] vocating it [illegible]

Mr. KASSON [illegible] gle proposi[illegible] because it [illegible] hoped that [illegible] the same [illegible] situation. [illegible] can comme[illegible] beyond the [illegible] He hoped [illegible] might buy [illegible] them, and [illegible] flag at least [illegible] American [illegible] can merchan[illegible] the world, [illegible] the protect[illegible] to be built [illegible] while Ame[illegible] been for [illegible] protect the [illegible] and therefore [illegible] even upon [illegible] America, [illegible] The gentle[illegible] not certain[illegible]

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, [illegible] the Commit[illegible] expressed [illegible] merce, which [illegible] and ship-bu[illegible] have gone [illegible] fusing all [illegible] the fact th[illegible] similar case[illegible] special case[illegible] registry to a[illegible] ing the war.

Mr. WOOD [illegible] specially op[illegible] were intend[illegible] As to the shipyards of this country being silent, that fact was attributable to the gentleman's [Mr. Kasson's] political friends, who imposed such a protective tariff on everything entering into the construction of vessels that it was impossible to build vessels in this country and run them in competition with the cheaply-built vessels of other countries. He [Mr. Wood] was an advocate of free ships, and had been always in favor of free trade, believing that American industry, American enterprise, American capital, and American progressiveness enabled this country to compete with all other countries.

After further discussion, the bill was passed.

The morning hour having expired, the House took up as a special order the proposed amendment to the Constitution reported from the Judiciary Committee, which provides that "no person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office."

To this proposition, Mr. FRYE, of Maine, (a member of the Judiciary Committee,) offered the following as a substitute:

"From and after the fourth day of March, in the year 1885, the term of office of President and Vice President of the United States shall be six years, and any person having been elected to and held the office of President, or who for two years has held such office, shall be ineligible to a re-election."

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Knott of Kentucky, New of Indiana, Frye of Maine, McCrary of Iowa, Caulfield of Illinois, Lawrence of Ohio, and Harrison of Illinois.

Mr. KNOTT gave notice that he would call the previous question on Wednesday at the expiration of the morning hour.

The House at 4:30, adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

APPLICATION TO HAVE THE ORDERS OF ARREST AGAINST THE FIRM VACATED—DECISION RESERVED BY JUDGE BARRETT.

Argument was had before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the renewal of the motion to vacate the order of arrest obtained against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the suit brought by Washington A. Roebling and others. Mr. Larocque, of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & McFarland, who appeared for the members of the late firm, read affidavits in support of the motion. The first affidavit was that of William Butler Duncan, which recited the facts of the arrest and holding to bail of the members of the firm in the sum of $2,500 each, in the suit which is brought to recover $1,654 12, and also recited the facts attending the former making of the motion. The affidavit denies the existence of a partnership between the defendants prior to April 1, 1870. They were never the owners of the Nassau street property, but were lessees of the same, under Alexander Duncan, who purchased the premises in 1868. His deed was deposited, with his private papers, in his office in Providence, and in charge of his book-keeper and agent there. Entries of the payment and adjustment of the consideration were made at the time in the books of Alexander Duncan by his book-keeper at Providence. The defendants were the lessees of this property. With the exception of William Butler Duncan, no one of the defendants ever was interested in the ownership of the premises. So far as the records down to the time of the failure gave any intimation as to the ownership of the property, it would appear to have belonged to Alexander Duncan, the widow of Watts Sherman, deceased, and W. B. Duncan, subject to a mortgage of $600,000. In other words, while neither of the other members of the firm had any interest in it, W. B. Duncan might be regarded as owning one-third, subject to a mortgage of $200,000. The affidavits of Messrs. Sherman and Grain and of George A. Leete, of Providence, R. I., were also read, confirming the statements made by Mr. Duncan. The affidavit of Sydney P. Slater, formerly clerk of the bill of exchange desk in the firm's office, confirms the statements of the partners as to the situation of the firm's account with the Union Bank of London, England, on which the draft to the plaintiffs was drawn. According to this, the firm had a large amount to their credit with the bank at the time, and continued to be creditors of the bank in their general account down to the time of their suspension. Specific denial is made in the affidavits as to the making of any representations in regard to the firm's solvency at the time of making the draft, which was sold over the counter in the usual way. At the time there was no expectation that the business was to be stopped. The doors were closed on the morning of July 27, [illegible]75, on the receipt that very morning of a cable message announcing the failure of negotiations abroad.

Mr. Morange, for the plaintiffs, in reply, read an affidavit of his own, on information and belief, denying the charges heretofore made against the [illegible]n. He stated that, believing that the denial of the motion to vacate the order of arrest was the [illegible] of the matter, he had not adduced additional proofs. He also alleged that the defendants, though they had had three months during which to communicate with the Union Bank and obtain some answer from the latter in regard to their account at the time of the failure, they had not done so. The [illegible] of Alexander Duncan, Mr. Morange alleged, on information and belief, was inserted in the [illegible] deeds and assignments recorded at the [illegible] of the failure, after they were executed and acknowledged in blank. On Jan. 16, 1875, William [illegible]r Duncan endeavored, as the owner of the property at Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, to have [illegible] valuation for an assessment on the same reduced, and this reduction was made to the amount [illegible],000.

[illegible] affidavit by Howard Payson Wilde was also [illegible]y Mr. Morange, corroborating the statement [illegible] the reduction of the valuation, and as to the [illegible] of Mr. Duncan at the time. [illegible] Larocque said that the motion was one which [illegible] would bring loss to no one. It was im[illegible] to the defendants, however, that they [illegible] be no longer under the stigma attached to [illegible] the orders of arrest against them on the [illegible] of fraud remain on the files of the court. [illegible] Barrett took the papers in the case, reserving decision.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND THE DELAWARE AND BOUND BROOK ROADS OVER THE BRIDGE AT YARDLEYVILLE, N. J.

[illegible]on, Feb. 1.—The fight between the [illegible]nia Railroad Company and the Delaware [illegible]d Brook Railroad Company, over the [illegible]tion is to carry the latter road over the [illegible] River at Yardleyville, was concluded to-[illegible] decision rendered by Chancellor Run[illegible] Court of Chancery. The Bound Brook [illegible] about the construction of the bridge in [illegible] year ago, for the purpose of making a [illegible] with the North Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]ally a section of the Bound Brook line, [illegible]ed in the construction of the bridge, [illegible] about completed, the sum of $337,[illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in [illegible] of the State, applied to [illegible]lor, a few weeks ago, for an injunction [illegible] the Bound Brook Company from erect[illegible], and set out three grounds as those [illegible]hey based the application. They con[illegible] first place, that the General Railroad [illegible] the Bound Brook Company no right to [illegible] Delaware River. As a second ground [illegible] that the concurrent legislation of Penn[illegible] New-Jersey—the river being the [illegible] between the two States—was neces[illegible] the new road to build the bridge. [illegible]ound was that the bridge would im[illegible] on the river. The Bound Brook [illegible] with the mightier corporation on [illegible], and contended that, even if they [illegible] the application had been made at too [illegible] be effective. Chancellor Runyon [illegible] against the Pennsylvania Company [illegible] issue they had raised, and sus[illegible] of the other road. He held [illegible] Railroad law, in empowering the [illegible] a road, conferred on it all inci[illegible] necessary to a full exercise and [illegible] the franchises. If they en[illegible] in the line of their progress, [illegible] course, empowered to bridge it. [illegible] Chancellor's opinion, was the con[illegible] Pennsylvania authorities necessary. [illegible] of both States extended from the [illegible] State to the middle of the river. [illegible] would empower the company to con[illegible] over so much of the river as lay [illegible] line. New-Jersey could, as [illegible] railroad law she had, authorize [illegible] of the bridge over the rest of the [illegible] bridge could be no impediment to [illegible] apparent from the fact that the [illegible] navigable only to light craft at the [illegible] the structure has been put up. [illegible] Trenton Falls there are already [illegible] of narrower and lower span than [illegible]. The Chancellor also held, in [illegible] contention of the Pennsylvania [illegible], that the Bound Brook Company [illegible] to purchase the land on which [illegible] their abutment from the State [illegible]. The land, being above [illegible] private and not State property. He [illegible] Bound Brook Company had con[illegible] of the fact that the bridge had [illegible] in process of construction for a [illegible] company had been allowed to [illegible] amount of money upon it [illegible] application had come too late [illegible] equity could afford the State no [illegible] go to the law courts to secure [illegible] was refused. The decision [illegible] one, and is received with much [illegible] district.

[illegible] SHANDLEY'S ARREST.

[illegible]ad before Judge Goepp, in [illegible] Court, yesterday, in the case [illegible] ex-Alderman Edward J. [illegible] to recover $310 80 for print[illegible] defendant while the lat[illegible] as a candidate for the [illegible]man in 1871. Judgment [illegible] the action on Nov. 16, 1875, [illegible] on Dec. 8 to the defendant [illegible] salary to the payment of the [illegible] issued a warrant for Shand[illegible]. After Shandley was brought [illegible] date the case was adjourned [illegible] whether there were sufficient [illegible] issuing of the order of arrest. [illegible] held that sufficient facts [illegible] point in the case is whether [illegible] far as it affects attachments [illegible] public officers, is not against [illegible] claims that it is. An ad[illegible] was had after the argument, [illegible] when testimony will be [illegible] Shandley's allegation that [illegible] than sufficient to support [illegible] Shandley was meantime per[illegible] own recognizance. Kneeland [illegible] the plaintiff, and Stilwell [illegible] defendant.

[illegible] SMUGGLING.

[illegible] steward of the steam[illegible] Transatlantic Line, was ar[illegible] brought before United States [illegible] a charge of smuggling and [illegible]tion. It is alleged by Rich[illegible] House Inspector, that he [illegible]ore, and suspecting some[illegible] and requested the ac[illegible] be searched, and upon [illegible] hands into Le Brony's pocket [illegible] twenty toy balloons. Le [illegible] the Pereire, where he was [illegible] cer. Edward Seorase, barkeeper of the Pereire, was also arrested during the day by Deputy United States Marshal Deubert, on a charge of attempted smuggling, and also held in $500 bail by Commissioner Shields for examination.

RUBENSTEIN'S TRIAL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON'S OPENING ADDRESS—TESTIMONY OF OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.

The crowd which thronged the corridors of the Court-house yesterday, when the trial of P. N. Rubenstein for the murder of Sara Alexander was in progress, was much larger than that of the day before, and the interest was more intense. The prisoner entered the court-room shortly before 10 o'clock, and appeared to be in a very weak condition, physically. District Attorney Britton, in opening the case for the people, reminded the jury of the great responsibility resting upon them, and said he felt sure that he would be able to show that Rubenstein crossed the ferry with Miss Alexander, and went with her in the cars to East New-York. The evidence as to the murder, he said, would be entirely circumstantial, but of a direct and conclusive nature. The first witness to testify was Martin Segellern, who narrated the story of the finding of the body of the murdered girl in the corn-field in East New-York. Witness worked as a farm hand for Diedrich Wessels; it was between 1 and 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 14, when he discovered the body; it was lying face upward, about ten feet from the corn-stack; he did not touch it; he told Mr. Wessels, and he and another man removed the body. Diedrich Wessels was next called and corroborated the testimony of Segellern. On cross-examination he said that the clothing of the deceased was drawn up to her waist, and that her knees were muddy; her right arm was raised toward her face and her left lay by her side; he saw no evidence of a struggle. Officer Thomas Herbert testified that he was informed of the finding of the body, and went to the place; the body was frozen; a shawl lay near it; there was snow upon the body, and the blood upon the neck had congealed; the mice had eaten the edges of the wound. Coroner Simons testified as to the nervousness of the prisoner at the inquest, and described his horrified look when he got a sight of the body of the girl. Detective George Zundt testified that he was familiar with the spot where the body was found; he made the trip from Rubenstein's home in New-York to East New-York and back for the purpose of testing the time it would take, and found it took four hours and a quarter. He also detailed the prisoner's explanation of his whereabouts on the day of the murder; he said he never told the prisoner's father that he would convict his son, and that if he was smart he would not be doing what he was. Dr. Shepard testified that he made the post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and that death resulted from the wound in the throat. Patrolman Thomas Clifford testified to having seen the shoes of the deceased before they were removed from her feet, and the mud with which they were covered; he also noticed that Rubenstein's boots were muddy; the mud on the boots was a little darker than that on the shoes; there were spots on the shoes which looked like blood; one of these had been cut out and given to Prof. Eaton to analyze; some of the soil from the field was also sent to the same Professor for the same purpose; on Dec. 15 he made an examination of the field with another officer, and found what appeared to be the tracks of a man and a woman, and saw where they got over the fence; these tracks went in a direct line 300 feet south, at which point the woman appeared to have changed from the right to the left side of the man; he noticed the impression made by the boots and that there was something peculiar about the indentations they made in the mud; there were appearances of patches on the inside of each boot near the toe, and the heels were worn off. Detective William Folk was the last witness. He testified to having gone with Officer Clifford to the field, and to having compared the foot-prints found in the mud with the man's boots and woman's gaiters shown him, and said that the boots and shoes fitted the tracks precisely. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS FOR REFUSING TO ADMIT A COLORED MAN TO THEIR THEATRE.

Suit was brought yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Augustus D. Leighton, a colored gentleman, much respected among his class, against William Birch, David S. Wambold and Charles Backus, proprietors of the San Francisco Minstrels, to recover $500 damages for refusing him admittance to their theatre. He purchased two tickets for the evening entertainment of Dec. 30, 1875, and, accompanied by a lady, went there, when he was refused admittance by the doorkeeper, his tickets taken away, and money returned to him, after which he was summarily turned into the street. Messrs. Pullman & Sexton appear for the plaintiff, and it is proposed, should the suit fail in this court, to carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States. The complaint is as follows:

Complaining of the defendants, the plaintiff alleges: That he is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, a citizen of the United States, and that all the matters and things hereinafter mentioned occurred within the jurisdiction thereof; that, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the defendants are copartners, and as such, at the times hereinafter mentioned, owned, conducted, and carried on within this district, to wit: on Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, a theatre and place of public amusement known as the San Francisco Minstrels; that on the evening of Dec. 30, A. D. 1875, the defendants gave a public performance and entertainment at their said theatre and place of amusement, pursuant to public announcement theretofore publicly made; that on the said day the plaintiff paid to the defendants the sum of fifty cents, lawful money of the United States, same being the amount charged by the defendants for his admission to their said theatre and place of public amusement, and to the said performance and entertainment then and there to be given, and thereafter, on the same day, and at a reasonable and proper time, duly and personally presented himself at their said theatre and place of public amusement for the purpose of entering the same and enjoying the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges thereof, and of the said public performance then and there given as aforesaid, and of witnessing the same, and then and there duly demanding admission thereto, and to their said theatre and place of public amusement. That again, on or about the 27th day of January, A. D. 1876, the defendants gave a public performance and entertainment at their theatre and place of public amusement, pursuant to announcement theretofore publicly made; that on the same day the plaintiff duly tendered to the defendants the amount charged by the defendants for admission to their said theatre and place of amusement, and to their said performance and entertainment then and there given, and therewith duly and personally presented himself at their said theatre and place of public amusement, for the purposes last above named, and then and there duly demanded admission thereto, all being done as aforesaid at a reasonable and proper time. That the plaintiff being of African descent, the defendants did, at their said place and at each and every of the times and occasions aforesaid, for reasons which were not by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, but on account of plaintiff's race and color, prevent the plaintiff from entering into their said theatre and place of public amusement, and refused to admit him thereto, and denied to plaintiff the enjoyment of any and all of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of their said theatre and place of public amusement, and of each and every of the said public performances and entertainments there given at the times above mentioned; that thereby, and according to the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," approved March 1, A. D. 1875, the defendants became and are indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $500, and an action therefore accrued. Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for the sum of $500, with full costs.

AN OPINION ON CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Randall vs. Dusenberry, Trustee. On June 8, 1874, it appears that the plaintiff obtained judgment for $3,410 73 against the defendant, who is a Trustee under an assignment from Selah Hiler. It was adjudged that the defendant pay the amount out of a certain fund received by him under the assignment, and prior to all other payments from the fund, and the plaintiff was given leave to apply to the court for any further order, direction, or decree, to carry the judgment into effect. Dusenberry refused to pay the judgment on demand, and the plaintiff then moved before Judge Sanford for an order that an attachment issue against Dusenberry, and that he be punished for contempt in refusing to comply with the judgment. The defendant urged that the plaintiff had mistaken his remedy, and that the only proper mode of enforcing the judgment was by execution against the defendant's property. Judge Sanford took a similar view of the case, and has denied the motion, saying that "while the remedy by execution against property is available, I am of opinion that neither justice nor law requires or will permit the summary incarceration of a judgment debtor under a non-bailable attachment, as the mode of enforcing payment of a money judgment. The policy of our law is more lenient and humane."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were rendered: Judgment affirmed without costs to either party as against the other in this court—White's Bank of Buffalo vs. Nichols. Judgment affirmed with costs—Laugley vs. Cornell, Morthorst vs. The New-York Central and C. Railroad, Comins vs. The Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, The Standard Oil Company vs. The Triumph Insurance Company, Weisner vs. The Village of Douglass, Lord vs. Thomas, Marsh vs. The Town of Little Valley. Order reversed and judgment at Circuit Court affirmed, with costs—Arnold vs. Nichols. Order affirmed, with costs—The People ex rel. Tenth National Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment of New-York City, Glenny vs. Stedwell. Judgment affirmed—Hamilton vs. The People. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Brown vs. Volkenning.

Motions.—Clearwater vs. Brill; motion for reargument; F. L. Westbrook for the motion, M. Schoonmaker opposed.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 358, Lawrence Hennessy, appellant, vs. W. B. Cooper, respondent; argued by C. C. Egan, of counsel for appellant, and by [illegible] for respondent. No. 3[illegible], Richard L. [illegible] vs. [illegible] D. Wetsell et al., respondents; argued by E. W. Paige, of counsel for appellants, and by D. Hand for respondents. No. 362, Henry E. P. Sutton, appellant, vs. George T. M. Davis, Executor, &c., et al., respondents; argued by A. J. Requier, of counsel for appellant, and by Moses Ely for respondents. No. 355, John A. Godfrey, appellant, vs. William Moser, respondent; argued by A. J. Requier, of counsel for appellant, and by W. Fullerton for respondent.

General Calendar.—No. 46, The People, &c., vs. Wasson; argument resumed and concluded. No. 93, Francis B. Wallace, appellant, vs. David Swinton, respondent; argued by S. W. Fullerton, of counsel for appellant, and by C. H. Winfield for respondent.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Feb. 2: Nos. 162, 126, 138, 161, 102, 164, 166, 146.

THE REE FORGERY TRIAL.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—TESTIMONY OF IMPORTANT WITNESSES.

The case of William J. Ree, charged with forgery, in which a jury was impaneled on Monday evening, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner, who was accompanied by his wife and two children, took an active part in conducting his own defense. The case for the prosecution was opened by Assistant District Attorney Lyon in a brief and succinct address. The first witness called by Mr. Lyon was Detective McDougall who testified that he arrested George R. Hasewell, note broker, No. 15 Broadway, on the 11th of August last. The five notes purporting to be made by L. M. Bates & Co. [produced] were found in Mr. Hasewell's possession, and on the information received from that gentleman witness arrested Ree next day. Mr. Levi M. Bates, senior member of the firm of L. M. Bates & Co., then took the stand, and testified that the notes purporting to be signed by the firm were not made either by himself or Mr. McElligott, the only other member of the firm authorized to make notes; the firm very rarely issued a note, always making cash payments; none of their paper was on the market, as they had not issued any notes during the past fifteen years; the writing in the notes [produced] resembled his handwriting more than it did that of Mr. McElligott, but was a forgery. On cross-examination by ex-Recorder Smith, Mr. Bates said the small flourishes after the initial "M," and after the "o" in "Co." might be tortured into the signature of "L. McBates & Coe.," but did not think it could be accepted as such; had made no complaint in the matter, but it was not because the firm considered the notes to be signed by L. McBates & Coe. Mr. McElligott, who made the complaint on which Ree was indicted, also testified that the notes did not bear the genuine signatures of the firm. George Marshall, a note broker, of No. 58 Dey street, testified that he had accompanied Ree to the office of Mr. Hasewell in February last, and heard the prisoner say that he got them from McCormick. At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's testimony, the court adjourned until to-day.

COURT NOTES.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by the Government against the New-York Rectifying Company to recover $1,000, alleged as due for taxes and penalties.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted writs of certiorari to carry to the Court of Appeals the cases of Bahr Jacobowsky, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and James Carpenter, convicted of burglary. In both of these cases the convictions were recently affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Nathan Collins, Captain of the canal-boat Oriole, lying in the Morris Canal Basin, Jersey City, visited a gambling-house at No. 12 South street on Saturday last and played faro until he had lost $47. Yesterday he caused the arrest of the dealer, Alexander Danagh, who was held by Justice Bixby at the Tombs Police Court in default of $1,000 bail to await trial.

Judgment was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, for $1,611 40 in favor of the Lake Superior Iron Company and against The Blair Iron and Steel Company. Henry P. Journeay and Lyman A. Burnham also filed a judgment in the same office against William Sprague and others, surviving members of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., for $10,428 06.

Philip Markey, Thomas Corcoran, James Daly, John Murphy, Thomas Corrigan, Thomas Hanlon, Caleb Cook, and Peter Bowers were arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court on a charge preferred by Michael McAndrew, of having stolen a bag of rags and steel yards. They are also charged with having stolen four dollars' worth of meat. They constitute a regularly organized gang, which infests the vicinity of Twenty-eighth street and First avenue. The court deeming it dangerous for them to be at large, they were committed to the care of the Department of Charities and Correction.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of Bernhard.—Report confirmed and order granted.

The People, &c., vs. Lee.—Proof of service wanting.

Macauley vs. Diggles.—Defendant may interpose an answer upon payment of $79 60 costs within ten days, and upon within like time giving a bond in $500, with one surety, to pay any damages which plaintiff may recover herein.

Allyn vs. The Petroleum Fire Ex. Company.—Why was not the order to show cause served upon the President or other officers of the company? The amount of the assets not shown.

Tredway vs. Breslen.—Proof of service defective.

Stewart vs. Stewart.—Action continued and leave to file a supplemental complaint granted.

Maskell vs. Krause.—Defendant may interpose an answer within five days on payment within such five days of the costs as adjusted herein, and $10 costs of opposing this motion; judgment, execution, levy, and all proceedings to stand as security.

Garry vs. The Mayor, &c.—The $20 must be disallowed. Memorandum.

Lewis vs. Ross.—It seems to me that the plaintiff is entitled to an order vacating the stay of proceedings, with costs, and I do not understand why he asks an order denying the motion.

Kingston National Bank vs. Thorp.—Motion to require Hallahan to cancel judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury vs. Holmes.—Motion granted for first Friday of February.

Owens vs. Butler.—Defendant may interpose an answer, properly verified by defendant and filed, within five days, on payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Battin vs. McLanahan.—It would not be fair to receive defendant's affidavit. Motion granted, and defendant may serve his answer in two days, on payment of $10 costs and stipulating to accept short notice of trial for February Term, &c.

Wright vs. Underhill.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Kingston National Bank vs. Thorp et al.—Motion for Receiver granted. As to motion to punish for contempt, it is referred to George S. Sedgwick, Esq., to take proof of the alleged violation of the injunction, and to report, with his opinion, and if he shall report that the defendants are guilty of contempt charged, that he then report further what damages the plaintiff's assignee has sustained and what compensation should be awarded to plaintiff's assignee, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Higham vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company et al.—Motion for new trial on minutes denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Pond's Extract Company vs. Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company.—Findings signed.

Kaliske vs. Horgan.—Findings signed. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

May vs. Kahn et al.—Decree and findings signed.

Booth vs. Kitchen.—On demurrer, conclusions of law are not proper to be signed except as an opinion.

Moran vs. McLarty.—Findings signed.

Smith vs. Reynolds.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Fransioli vs. Jones.—Complaint dismissed, with costs and extra allowance of $25.

Peetsch vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Memorandum.

Craft vs. Jessurrum.—Decree must be filled up.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Randall vs. Dusenbury, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Congregation Chebra Mikra Modesh vs. Titus et al.—Order settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
80—Faber vs. Dodge.	280—Pitt vs. Clankawald.
91—Derr vs. Bonaventure.	285—Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.
98—Matter of Potter.	300—Phillips vs. Cudlipp.
228—Miller vs. Nichols.	310—N. Y. Dispensary vs. Green, &c.
237—Schanck vs. Green, &c.	312—Matter of Ryan.
277—Brown vs. Continental Wool Co.	316—Seibt vs. Bauser.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.	287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lamman et al.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.	288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
236—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No.	No.
6— —— vs. ——.	1— —— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on. No. 573—Burke vs. Gardner et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Case on.—William J. Ree, forgery. No day calendar.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$55,000	U. P. S. Fd.	96	100	Han. & St. Jo.	21¾
10,000	R. & W. 1st	104	100	do	21⅞
100	Pac. Mail....c.	38⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Ptsf.	32⅞
200	do	38⅛	500	North-western	41¼
500	do	38	300	do	41⅛
100	do....s3.	37⅞	100	do....s3.	41
800	do....c.	37¾	300	do	41⅛
100	do	37⅞	50	do	41⅛
300	Western Union	79¼	300	N. W. Pref.	62½
1200	do....s3.	79⅛	13	Un. Pac.	71
900	do....s3.	79	100	do	70¾
30	do	78¾	100	Rock Island	108½
100	do	78⅞	200	St. Paul	41⅝
500	do	78¾	100	do	41¾
200	do	78⅝	100	do....s3.	41⅝
1000	do	78⅝	400	do	41½
1500	do	78¾	100	do....c.	41½
1300	do....c.	78¾	300	St. Paul Pref.	76¼
50	Lake Shore	78⅝	300	do	75⅞
100	do....s3.	67⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	24½
300	do....s3.	67¾	300	do	24⅝
500	do....s3.	67⅛	1000	do....c.	24½
200	do....s3.	67	1000	do	24½
100	do	67⅛	1100	do	24⅜
100	do....c.	67⅛	2100	do	24⅜
100	do	67¼	100	do	24¼
200	do	67⅜	1400	do....s3.	24⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H.	111⅝	100	do	24¼
600	Erie Railway	17⅜	200	Tol. & Wab.	6¼
800	do	17⅝	300	do	6⅛
100	Mich. Central	61¾	200	do	6
100	do	61⅝	100	Kansas Pac...b3.	15
100	P. R. of Mo...s10.	14½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$35,000	U.S.6s,'81,R.	122	$10,000	U.S.5-20,'67, R.	122
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c.	122	4,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C....c.	117⅜
2,500	do....c.	121⅞			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L'g bs.	102½	50	American Coal	55
7,000	N.Y.st. B.L.R.	104⅝	10	Amer. Express	59
4,000	do	104¼	100	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	111¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	46½	25	Mich. Central	62
2,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	69¾	100	do....b. c.	61⅝
3,000	do	69½	25	do	61⅞
5,000	do	69⅜	210	do	61⅜
50,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	20	100	Erie Railway.b. c.	17⅝
5,000	Chi. & Al. 1st.	115	500	do....s3.	17½
7,000	C., B. & Q. 8s.	115	400	do	17⅜
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.	99½	10	do	17⅝
3,000	M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	92	100	do	17½
10,000	do....b. c.	92	10	Illinois Central	98
2,000	M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	94¼	100	do....b. c.	97¾
2,000	M.&St.P.C.S.F.	84¾	300	L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	67⅜
1,000	N. W. C. C. G.	89¾	100	do....s3.	67¼
1,000	do	89⅞	200	do	67⅜
10,000	do....s3.	89¾	600	do	67½
1,000	C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	108½	100	do....c.	67½
5,000	N. W. C. R. G.	89½	50	do	67¼
3,000	H.&St.J. 8s, C.	84½	2100	do	67½
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, new, ex int.	114½	100	Un. Pacific..b. c.	70½
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	104	400	do	70
4,000	O. & M. 2d	79¼	400	Cl. & P. Gt'd..b. c.	95¼
1,000	C. P. G. bs.b.c.	105⅛	400	do....s3.	95¼
6,000	C.P.1st,S.J.Br.	93¾	10	do	96
6,000	C. P. 1st, Cal. & Ore. Br.b. c.	91¾	10	Cen. of N. J..b. c.	107¾
7,000	West. Pac. bs.	96¼	5	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	57¼
4,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	103⅛	100	C. & N. W.b. c.b3.	41⅛
1,000	do....b. c.	103	100	do....s3.	41
29,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	101½	700	do	41⅛
15,000	do	101⅝	100	do....s5.	41⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	95⅞	400	do	41¼
10,000	So. Pac. of Mo.	66½	600	C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	62½
1,000	C.C. & I.C.1st.	55	100	do	62⅜
1,000	T., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	82	100	do....s3.	62¼
4,000	T.,C.S.&D.1st.	57	100	do	62⅜
1,000	R. & N. C., '98.	89¾	300	do	62¼
6,000	do	89⅝	100	do	62½
12,000	do	89⅝	100	C. & R. I...b. c.c.	108⅝
2,000	do	89½	100	do	108½
1,000	do	89⅝	300	do....s3.	108⅝
1,000	D.&H.R.bs.'84.	109	50	do	108⅝
4,000	C. S. 1st. C. on.	70½	15	do	108¼
5,000	do	70⅝	500	do	108⅝
2,000	E.T., Va. & Ga. 1st....c.	88	200	C., M. & St.P.b.c.c.	41⅜
20	D. & H. Can..b3.	120	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	76
30	do	120	100	do....c.	76⅛
200	Mar., a. p....b. c.	9⅞	100	do	76¼
100	do	10	300	T., W. & W..b. c.	6
200	Mar. Pf., a. p.b. c.	10	300	do	5¾
100	do	10	100	do	5¼
100	do	10⅜	400	do	5¾
100	do....b3.	10½	100	do	5⅛
100	do	10½	100	do	5½
100	W. Un. Tel....b. c.	78⅝	100	do	5¾
400	do	78¾	100	do	5⅞
100	do	78¾	200	do....s3.	5¾
700	do....c.	78¾	200	D., L. & W...b. c.	118¼
100	do	78⅞	100	do	118⅜
100	do....c.	78⅞	34	Morris & Essex	102⅜
500	do....b3.	78⅞	60	Chi. & Alt...b. c.	105
600	do	79	19	N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.	150
2500	do....s3.	79	40	do	150½
1000	do	79⅛	100	N. J. South...b.c.	2
500	do	79¼	400	Pac. of Mo...b. c.	14¼
200	do	79⅛	100	do	14½
200	do....s3.	79	10	Alb. & Sus..b. c.	102½
700	Pacific Mail.b. c.	37⅞	400	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	6¾
700	do....c.	37⅞	300	do....b3.	7
2300	do....b3.	38	200	do	7
600	do	38	400	H. & St.Jo. b.c.b3.	22
500	do	37⅞	800	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	24⅝
1100	do....s3.	37⅞	100	do....s3.	24⅜
600	do....b3.	38	2900	do	24½
100	do....c.	38	100	do	24½
			200	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	5¾
			100	do....s3.	5½
			100	do	5¾
			100	At. & Pac. T.b. c.	21

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000	5-20 C. bds.C.	113⅞	100	Lake Shore....c.	67⅝
1,600	do	114½	200	do	67⅝
3,000	do	114⅝	600	do....b3.	67¾
3,500	U. S. 5-20 Cou. '65, new	119⅝	300	do....s3.	67⅝
500	U.S.5-20C.'67.	121¾	200	do....b3.	67⅝
6,000	U.S.5-20C.'68.	123¼	400	do	67⅝
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	103½	200	Tol. & Wabash	5⅞
2,000	do....c.	103	600	do	5⅞
5,000	do	103⅛	500	North-western	41⅜
3,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	95⅞	200	do	41¼
3,000	H.&St.J.8s, C.	84½	100	do	41⅜
2,000	do	84¾	100	North-west. Pref.	62⅜
10,000	do	84½	100	do	62⅝
1,000	L. & W-B. Con.	97¼	100	do	62½
100	M.,L.&M. Pf. A. P.	10⅞	1000	Rock Island.b3.	108⅝
100	do....s3.	10¾	50	Fort Wayne	101
700	Western Union	79¼	950	Ohio & Miss.	24½
100	do....b3.	79⅜	1700	do	24⅝
600	do	79¼	1600	do	24⅝
300	Pacific Mail	38	800	do....b3.	24¾
300	do....c.	38	2000	do	24¾
200	do	37⅞	7500	do....s3.	24⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	111⅞	1600	do	24⅞
100	Erie Railway	17½	100	H. & St. J. Pref.	32⅞
15	Union Pacific	70½	100	do....s3.	32⅞
500	Pac. R. of Mo.	14½	500	At. & Pac. Pref.	7
100	do	14¾	100	C. C. & I. C.	5¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	119¾	10,000	U.S.5-20R.'67.	122
			10,000	U.S.5-20 C.'68.	123⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	S.C.6s, n.J.&J.	39	200	C., C. C. & I..b.c.	57½
1,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st.	115½	100	C.& N.W...b.c.b3.	41⅛
1,000	L. & W.B. Con.	97¼	100	do	41⅛
3,000	O. & M. 2d.	79¼	300	do	41
12,000	O. & M. C.S.F.	99½	100	C.& N.W.Pf....b.c.	62¼
12,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	103	100	Un. Pacific....b.c.	70½
7,000	U.P. 7s, L. G.	101½	200	do	70
5,000	P. of M.1st, x.i.	88⅛	60	C. of N.J..b.c.b3.	107¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br'nch.	91¾	100	C.,M. & S.P..b.c.c.	41⅞
2,000	M. & E. 2d.x.i.	108½	200	do	41¾
8,000	T., P. & W., W. Di.	75	600	do	41¾
100	M., a. p....b.c.	10¼	100	do	41⅝
100	do	10½	100	do	41¾
400	M. Pf., a. p...b.c.	10¾	100	C., M.& S.P.Pf.b.c.	76
100	do	11	50	do	76⅛
5	Del. & H. Canal	120	100	do	76
50	West. Union..b.c.	79¼	100	do	75⅞
2300	do	79	350	Chi. & R. I....b.c.	108⅝
500	do....c.	79	100	T.,W.& W..b.c.s3.	5½
300	do	78⅞	200	do	5½
100	Pac. Mail..b.c.s3.	37¾	100	do....c.	5⅝
800	do	37⅝	100	Del., L. & W...b.c.	118¼
100	do....b3.	37¾	900	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	24⅝
900	do	37⅝	300	do....s5.	24½
12	W. F. Express	85⅞	2100	do	24½
300	Erie Railway.b.c.	17½	300	do	24⅝
100	do	17⅜	100	do....c.	24⅝
100	do....b3.	17½	100	Ohio & M. Pf...b.c.	50½
1000	do....s3.	17⅜	100	H. & St. Jo...b.c.	22⅛
1700	L. S. & M.S..b.c.	67½	600	do	22¼
600	do	67⅜	100	do....s3.	22
200	do....s3.	67⅜	100	do	22
200	do	67¼	300	C., C. & I. C..b.c.	5¾
			200	N. J. South'n..b.c.	2
			200	Kansas Pac...b.c.	14½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	125	700	North-western	40¾
3,000	U. S. C. 5s,'81.	117½	200	do	40⅝
10,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	70⅛	300	do	40½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	46½	300	do	40⅝
4,200	Va.6s, C., 2d s.	44	200	do	40½
10,000	D. & H. R..'84.	108½	500	do	40⅝
1,000	D. & H. R.,'91.	113	200	North-west. Pref.	62⅛
8,000	O. & M. Cons.	99½	100	do	62¼
9,000	N.W.C. G. B.	89½	200	do	62⅛
2,000	do	89⅜	200	do	62
1,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	95¾	100	do	62⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	101⅝	40	New-Jersey	138
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	104	170	N. J. Central	107¾
19	Del. & Hud.	119¾	60	do	107⅝
200	At. & Pac. Tel.	20½	100	do	107¾
200	West. Un...u.r.c.	78¾	110	do	108
300	do....s3.	78¾	100	Rock Island..b3.	108½
100	do	78¾	200	do	108⅜
200	do	78⅝	200	St. Paul	41½
500	do....b3.	78¾	100	do....b3.	41⅝
300	Pacific Mail...s3.	37⅞	100	do	41½
300	do....b3.	37¾	100	do	41⅝
100	do	37¾	100	St. Paul Pref.	75⅜
1000	do	37⅝	100	do	75½
100	do....b3.	37¾	300	do	75⅝
400	Erie Railway	17¼	600	do	75¾
400	do	17⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	5⅝
400	do....b3.	17	10	Fort Wayne	101¼
1100	do	17	600	Ohio & Miss.	24½
200	Lake Shore....s3.	67⅛	1600	do	24⅝
300	do....b3.	67¼	400	do....s3.	24⅝
1000	do	67⅛	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	14¼
100	do	67	500	C., C. & I. C.	5¼
100	do	67⅛	600	do	5⅜
5	do	67⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	21¾
100	do....b3.	67⅛	200	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	32
500	do....s3.	67	100	St. L. & K. C. Pf.	28
700	do	67⅛	100	St. L. & I. M..b3.	20
100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	6⅞			

TUESDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

Affairs on the Stock Exchange to-day were rather quiet, and prices as a rule fell off, the decline, however, being inconsiderable in extent. The business amounted to 118,000 shares, in which Ohio and Mississippi figured for 33,000, Western Union for 20,000, Lake Shore for 13,000, and Pacific Mail for 12,000. Ohio and Mississippi opened strong at 24½@24⅝, and subsequently reached 24⅞, but closed at 24⅜. Western Union advanced to 79¼, and fell off to 78⅝, with a repetition of these movements during the afternoon, the final sales being at 78⅝@78¾. Lake Shore advanced to 67¾, and toward the close declined to 67@67⅛. Pacific Mail was comparatively steady, selling at 37¾@38⅛, with the late dealings at 37¾@37⅞. Chicago and North-western touched 40⅜ for the common stock and 61¾ for the preferred, a recovery of ⅜ ₱ cent. taking place at the close. St. Paul common declined to 41¼, preferred to 75½, Union Pacific to 70, and Hannibal and St. Joseph to 21¾ for the common and 32 for the preferred. Erie ranged from 17¾ to 17, which were the opening and closing prices. Investment shares were firm and prices well maintained.

The money market was easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. during the greater portion of the day, although for a brief time as high as 7 ₱ cent. was paid by call borrowers. The supply of capital is so large that whenever call loans advance to legal interest or thereabouts the offerings immediately become in excess of the demand. The currency movement continues in favor of the City banks. Prime mercantile paper is quoted 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $360,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £86,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance. United States Bonds were firmer at a further slight advance, but Consols were weak and declined to 93 15-16 both for money and the account. Old 1865s closed at 105¾@105⅞; 1867s at 109¾; 10-40s at 107¾@107⅞, and new 5s at 105⅝@105¾. Erie rose to 16, but at the close reacted to 15⅝@15¾. The Sterling Exchange market was strong in tone, and the leading drawers advanced their rates to $4 86½ for 60 days' bills, and to $4 90 for demand. Sales were made at $4 85¾@$4 86 and $4 89¼@$4 89½. The advance in sterling imparted strength to the gold speculation, and the price, after remaining steady for several days at about 113, rose to 113¼. The opening and closing transactions were at 113 and 113⅛ respectively. The carrying rates ranged from 2 to 5 ₱ cent., the former for immediate delivery. The Treasury to-day began the payment of the February interest, the amount disbursed up to the close being $719,000. The decrease in the public debt for the past month is stated at $1,600,000.

Government bonds were strong, in sympathy with the firmness of the London market and the advance in gold here. The transactions were only moderate in amount. Railroad bonds, with but few exceptions, were firm, the largest transactions being in the Pacific issues, which sold at full prices. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds declined to 89½. Several issues were quoted ex interest. State bonds were steady, except for District Columbia 3.65s, which declined to 69⅜, and at the close recovered to 70⅛. The early depression was due to dispatches from Washington that the interest on the bonds, due to-day, had not been met.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,098,396, against $5,679,073 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,672,206 in 1874. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $24,940,737, against $22,423,475 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $26,453,686 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

Gold receipts	$2,092,302 00
Gold payments	87,493 91
Gold balance	49,911,396 41
Currency receipts	3,653,639 34
Currency payments	3,861,450 97
Currency balance	37,780,654 95
Customs	733,000 60

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 1.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	113	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅝	*117½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122	122
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	111½	111¾
Rock Island	108¾	108⅝
Pacific Mail	38	37¾
St. Paul	41¾	41⅝
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	75½
Lake Shore	67¼	67⅛
North-western	41⅜	40⅝
Northwestern Preferred	62¾	62⅛
Western Union	79⅛	78¾
Union Pacific	70½	70
Wabash	6⅜	5⅝
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118¼	118⅛
New-Jersey Central	107½	108
Panama	134	134
Erie	17⅝	17
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¾	5⅜
Harlem	136	135½

* Ex-interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	111⅞	111⅝	400
Erie	17¾	17	6,200
Lake Shore	67¾	67	12,900
Wabash	6¼	5¼	4,000
North-western	41⅜	40⅜	5,200
North-western Preferred	62¾	61¾	2,800
Rock Island	108⅝	108⅜	2,900
C., C., C. and I.	57½	57⅛	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41⅞	41¼	2,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	76¼	75½	1,800
Pittsburg	95¼	95¼	800
Del., Lack. and Western	118½	118¼	400
New-Jersey Central	108	107¾	480
Michigan Central	61¾	61⅜	500
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	100
Union Pacific	71	70	1,100
Iron Mountain	20	20	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	5¾	5¼	1,800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	21¾	1,600
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	32⅞	32	500
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅞	24⅛	33,500
Ohio and Mississippi Pf.	50½	50½	1,300
Missouri Pacific	14¾	14¼	1,300
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	7	6¾	
Western Union	79⅜	78⅝	20,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	21	20½	300
Pacific Mail	38⅛	37⅝	12,400
Mariposa	10½	9¾	500
Mariposa Preferred	11	10	1,100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pf.	28	28	100
New-Jersey Southern	2	2	300
Kansas Pacific	15	14½	300
Total sales			118,300

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $719,000 for interest and $10,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$15,365,000
Gold balances	874,050
Currency balances	989,809

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$80,620,079
Currency balances	4,018,138
Gold exchanges	5,224,145
Gold balances	1,110,614

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	124¾	125
United States 6s, '81, registered	122	122¼
United States 6s, '81, coupons	122½	123
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114⅝	...
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114⅝	...
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s, '65, new registered	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, '65, new coupons	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	121⅞	122⅛
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	122	122⅛
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered†	116½	116¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	119¾	120
United States 5s, '81, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5s, '81, coupons†	117⅜	117⅝

* Called. † Ex. Int.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	40	N.Y.6s GoldL'n1883	115
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	14	N.Y.6s GoldL'n1891	116
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	14	N. Y. 5s, Gold, 1876	110
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	14	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Ark.7s,M. O. & R. R.	14	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen.R.	14	N.C. N. C. R. J. & J.	55
Conn. 6s	106	N.C.N.C. R. A. & O.	55
Georgia 6s	91	N.C.N.C.R.offJ.&J.	40
Ga. 7s, New B'ds	102½	N.C.N.C.R.off A.&O.	40
Ga. 7s, Gold B'ds	101	N.C.Fund'g Act1866	10
Indiana 5s	102	N.C.Fund'g Act1868	9½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	102	N.C. new bs. J. & J.	8½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	102	N.C. new bs. A. & O.	8½
Ill. War Loan	102	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 1.	3⅛
Kentucky 6s	102	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 3.	2¾
Louisiana 6s	43	Ohio 6s, 1881	107
La. 6s, New Bonds	43	Ohio 6s, 1886	110
La. 6s, N. Flt'g Dbt.	43⅛	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary	43⅛	South Carolina 6s	36
La. 6s, Levee B'ds	43⅛	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	38½
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75	43⅛	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	36½
La. 8s, of 1910	11	S C. Fund'gAct, 1866.	36¾
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	103	S.C.LandC.'89,J.&J.	36⅜
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	S.C.LandC.'89,A.&O.	37
Michigan 7s, 1890	110	S. C. 7s of 1888	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100¼	S.C.Non-Fundable bs	5
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	101	Tennessee 6s, old	47½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	101	Tenn. 6s, new bs	46
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	101	Tenn.6s,n.bs,n.series	46¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	101	Texas 10s of 1876	102½
Fdg.Bds., due 1894-5	102½	Va. 6s, old	37
L.Bs.,due'81 to '91 in.	102¼	Va. 6s, new bs, 1866.	38
Asy. or U'y, due '92	102	Va. 6s, new bs, 1867.	38
Han. & St.Jo.due'76	100½	Va. 6s, Con. bs	76
Han. & St.Jo.due'86	101	Va. 6s, ex mat. Cou.	69½
Han. & St.Jo.due'87	101	Va.6s,Con.2d series	44
N. Y. Reg't B'y L'n	104¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	9
N.Y.6sGoldReg1887	115	Dis. of C. 3-65s, 1924.	69¼
N.Y.6sGoldCou1887	115		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Germania	110
American Exchange	115	Gold Exchange	120
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	125	Grocers'	94
Central National	100	Import. & Traders'	190
Chatham	136	Merchants'	118
City	300	New-York	130½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental	78	Park	125
Corn Exchange	133	Phenix	94¼
First National	200	St. Nicholas	103
Gallatin National	130	State of New-York	105
German-American	79		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		
City 6s, new	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	107⅛	107¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	137⅝	137⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅞	56
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52¾	53
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	63⅞	64
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	45½	46
Northern Central Railroad	22	22⅛
Lehigh Navigation	37⅛	38
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	51¼	51⅜
	104¼	104½

The coupons of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Company due Feb. 1 will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 10.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	27	Horns, sacks	158
Bees-wax, pks	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	154
Cotton, bales	2,758	Tar, bbls	161
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	131	Resin, bbls	1,147
Copper, bbls	10	Oil-cake, pks	2,987
Dried Fruit, pks	100	Pork, pks	835
Eggs, bbls	2,774	Beef, pks	1,360
Flour, bbls	13,758	Cut-meats, pks	1,204
Wheat, bushels	37,000	Grease, pks	173
Corn, bushels	63,160	Lard, pks	2,147
Oats, bushels	11,640	Lard, kegs	50
Rye, bushels	100	Stearine, pks	100
Malt, bushels	10,500	Butter, pks	8,631
Barley, bushels	12,600	Cheese, pks	2,720
Grass-seed, bags	2,085	Tallow, pks	143
Beans, bbls	500	Linseed Oil, bbls	100
Peas, bushels	7,100	Dressed Hogs, No	1,240
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Pecans, pks	272
Corn-meal, bags	1,134	Skins, bales	28
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tow, bales	60
Hemp, bales	22	Starch, bxs	1,780
Hops, bales	879	Tea, half-chest	29
Hides, No	982	Tobacco, hhds	209
Hides, bales	844	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	26
Leather, sides	62,151	Whisky, bbls	601

ASHES—Dull at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quotations as in our last; sales, 135 bags St. Domingo at 15c., gold, and 2,000 bags Rio, by the Cricket, at Baltimore, at 18¼c., gold. ....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 30,210 bags; sales, (to this morning,) 9,039 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, 227,720 bags, and at all the ports, 382,324 bags, including 80,908 bags at Baltimore, 19,600 bags at Hampton Roads, 4,373 bags at Savannah, 20,023 bags at New-Orleans, 11,000 bags at Galveston, and 18,700 bags at Mobile....The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Dec. 31 was 66,272 bags, and the purchases for the United States to Jan. 29 were 84,300 bags.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at unchanged quotations....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 736 bales, (of which 578 bales were on last evening,) including 478 bales to shippers, 208 bales to spinners, and 50 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderate at a further slight reduction in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were on last evening, and 17,900 bales to-day,) with 2,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 31-32c.@13c.; March, 13 5-32c.; April, 13⅜c.; May, 13 19-32c.; June, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; July, 13 31-32c.; August, 14 3-32c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing quiet.... The receipts at this port to-day were 2,758 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 20,186 bales, against 24,356 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 63,134 bales, against 66,120 bales last week.... The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,999,377 bales, against 2,571,725 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 18,677 bales; to the Continent, 9,496 bales; stock in New-York, 142,133 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 914,159 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Movements in nearly all kinds of Breadstuffs to-day have been very limited....State and Western Flour has been in generally light demand and quoted somewhat easier in price; export inquiry restricted, owing partly to rather stronger freight market; home trade call very tame and almost wholly to provide for urgent wants....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 15, chiefly at $5@$5 85; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 65; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 75@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25, for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. ....Included in the sales have been 4,900 bbls. shipping stock; part City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....Less demand noted for Southern Flour, at about previous figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been generally quoted weak in price, on a light inquiry, especially for other than choice Superfine....We quote at from $4@$5 10 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 280 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 85@$5 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been in limited demand at drooping prices....We quote at from $2 75@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered. ....Sales have been reported equal to 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, dull within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice ₱ 100 lb. Most dealings in low grade lots at $1 10@$1 20....Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, since our last, within the range of $1 75@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb., the latter an extreme.

FRUITS—A restricted business has been reported in this line at rather easier prices. Sales, 1,400 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 60; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $2 90@$3 05; 700 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10⅝c.; 100 cks. Turkey Prunes at 5¼c.@5⅜c.; 500 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., part at 12c., gold; 400 lb. Currants at 7c.@7½c., currency.

GRAIN—Discussions of elevating and weighing charges absorbed unusual attention to-day, and seriously impeded business operations. The somewhat firmer range of ocean freights tended to check export movements....Wheat has been very quiet. Holders of Spring were asking rather higher prices, but the few bids reported were on the basis of yesterday's figures. Transactions were on a very limited scale. Winter Wheat held confidently, but inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of only 29,000 bushels at $1 08 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (with $1 18½ bid at the close and $1 20 asked for prime No. 2 do., in store;) $1 04 for New-York No. 3 Spring; 97c.@$1 02 for rejected and inferior Spring, chiefly at $1 02 for inferior, in store; 90c.@98c. for "no grade" Spring; $1 55 for very choice White Michigan; $1 25 for Red Western, (a small lot,) and $1 00½c. for "no grade" Red Winter....Corn has been unusually dull and quoted a shade lower, at the close somewhat nominal in price. Very little export inquiry noted. Home trade call mostly for choice dry lots....Sales have been reported since our last of only 25,000 bushels at 62½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 62½c. for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@62½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, odd lots; 57½c.@57¾c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat, (new elevating and weighing charges) 63½c. for new Yellow Western (car lots;) 64½c. for dry Mixed Western, (new and old) afloat, (4,000 bushels;) 65½c. for new White Western, and 62½c. for prime new Yellow Jersey. No option dealings reported to-day....Rye and Buckwheat quiet and nominally unchanged in price....A good demand has been noted for Barley at steadier prices, with sales reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including No. 3 Canada (25,000 bushels) at $1 07½; No. 2 Bay (10,000 bushels) at $1 18, and two-rowed State (16,000 bushels) at 84c.@90c. ₱ bushel....Barley Malt dull, within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 45 for poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 12½ for two-rowed do., do....Canada Peas in some request for export, with strictly prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02½@$1 03....Oats have attracted very little attention, and have been quoted a shade easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of only 17,000 bushels (car lots) at 48c.@48½c. for Mixed State; 50½c.@51½c. for White State; 47c. for New-York No. 2, and 44c.@47c. for Mixed Western, odd car lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted....Clover-seed firm but quiet; sales reported to-day of two car-loads of choice State on the basis of 14¾c., and a car-load of strictly prime Canada on private terms, quoted at about 14½c. ....Calcutta Linseed quoted at $1 95, gold, time, but without further sales since the 3,500 pockets disposed of yesterday at this rate, our report of which, with other items, was crowded out this morning....Stock of Calcutta Linseed here, 196,636 bags, and of Bombay do., 41,389 bags, and of Calcutta Linseed at Boston, 9,500 bags.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 250 bbls. fair to choice sold at 49c.@60c., with small lots fancy at 61c.@62c., and at auction 76 bbls. at 45c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Market otherwise inactive at former figures. Sales 50 hhds. Demarara Molasses, in lots, at 43c.@50c. ₱ gallon....Stock of Molasses in first hands here this morning, 3,147 hhds. foreign, (including 842 hhds. Porto Rico, 955 hhds. English Island, 1,350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado,) against 1,986 hhds. foreign Feb. 1, 1875.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and heavy to-day, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60; good do. at $1 65 ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 300 bbls. medium fine at $2 25@$3 52 ₱ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch, unchanged....Spirits Turpentine in very moderate demand at 37c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales 100 bbls. at this price.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been held quite confidently, but have been inactive. Linseed, Cotton Seed, and Menhaden Oils have been lightly dealt in on the basis of previous quotations. Olive, Cocoa-nut, and Tanners' Oils, in moderate request within the previous range. Market otherwise comparatively dull; quotations generally as before.

PETROLEUM—Crude held firmly, but dull; quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c., in bulk, and 11¾c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, inactive; quoted at the close at 14¾c., on a limited movement. ....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14¼c.@14⅜c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in moderate request for early delivery at rather easier prices....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 530 bbls. new Western Mess at $21@$21 10 for uninspected, and $21 25 for inspected; and 100 bbls. heavy Mess at $21 25 for uninspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ₱ bbl. ....And for forward delivery, Western Mess dull, with February options quoted at the close at $21@$21 10; March at $21@$21 15; April at $21 10@$21 25; May at $21 30@$21 35; June at $21 35@$21 45....Sales at the close were at last confined to 250 bbls., April, at $21 25....The stock of Pork in the packing yards to-day was 25,292 bbls., (of which were 270 bbls. old and 25,022 bbls. new,) against 22,845 bbls. Jan. 1, 1876, and 50,366 bbls. Feb. 1, 1875. The receipts of Pork in January were 14,927 bbls. The stock here to-day included 1,181 bbls. Mess, 765 bbls. Prime Mess, 267 bbls. Prime, and 23,012 bbls. uninspected....A fair inquiry prevailed for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted at 9½c.@10¼c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10½c. ₱ lb.... Western Hogs at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been offered sparingly, and have been in moderate demand at rather stronger rates.... Sales have been reported of small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 lb., at 12c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, Boston delivery, on private terms, [illegible] previous range....And for Western delivery, 200 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅞c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been held higher, on a restricted offering, checking business, though a good demand has been noted, mainly on export account....City Long Clear quoted at the close up to 11¼c. bid for prompt delivery and asked for next week's delivery; Western Long Clear nominal; Western Short Clear, 12c. bid....Sales have been reported of 200 bxs. City Long Clear (early) for the Continent at 11¼c.; 150 bxs. do. (later) for the West Indies at 11⅜c. And for Western delivery, 650 bxs. various cuts, on private terms....Western Steam Lard has been very quiet here for early delivery and quoted lower, and at the close rather weak....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. prime, for shipment, at 12 11-16c., and 30 tcs. No. 1 at 12⅛c. ....And for forward delivery a moderately active movement has been reported, but at lower figures.... Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 2,250 tcs. February option, at $12 65, closing at $12 62½@$12 67½; 750 tcs. March, at $12 77½, closing at $12 75@$12 77½; 2,000 tcs. April, at $12 92½@$12 95, closing at $12 92½ bid, and $12 95 asked; 500 tcs. May, at $13 05, closing at $13@$13 05; and 250 tcs. June, at $13 15, closing at $13 15@$13 25, with the bulk of the sales at the second public call....City Lard has been in less demand, with sales reported of 75 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12½c., and 250 tcs. No. 1 do. at 12¼c. ₱ lb....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent at 12⅞c.@13c., and for the West Indies at 12¾c. ₱ lb.; sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs., for South America, at 13¼c....And for Western delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., part at $12 05....Beef steady as to price, though not active; sales reported of 80 bbls. on private terms....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 4,498 tcs. and bbls., (of which were 4,363 pks. new,) against 4,053 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1876, and —— tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1875. The receipts of Beef in January were —— pks. ....Of Beef Hams, 400 bbls. Western sold on private terms; quoted at $24@$25 for choice....Prime to strictly choice Butter quoted firm on light offerings and a moderate inquiry; most other grades dull and irregular. Cheese firm and best makes wanted. Eggs in demand at steady figures. ....Tallow has been more active at rather firmer prices, with sales of 150,000 lb. prime to choice at 9⅜c.@9½c....Stearine dull, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13½c., and Prime City, 13c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw dull at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining Cuba. Sales to-day, 212 bags Centrifugal at 8 13-16c.; and, last evening, 26 hhds. new-crop Inferior Porto Rico at 7¾c....Stock of Raw Sugars in first hands to-day, 16,338 hhds., 7,663 bxs., and 79,983 bags; also, 1,519 hhds. of Melado. Stock same date last year, 23,770 hhds., 32,088 bxs., and 63,395 bags, (no Melado)....The stock of Raw Sugars, in bags, here includes 32,102 bags Manila, 43,433 bags Brazil, 3,057 bags Java, 212 bags Cuba, 1,181 bags Mexican.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates; 1,200 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 11 ₱ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been moderately active, and rates have shown rather more steadiness, with the main inquiry for room on berth for Cotton, Provisions, Grain, and Flour....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,750 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 2,400 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d., mainly at the latter rate; 8,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton; also rumored, 24,000 bushels Grain, of through freight, but these shipments were made some time since and already reported by us. And, by steam, from the West, (of through freight,) 4,000 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at previous quotations. Also, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; and another, with Corn, at 10d. ₱ bushel....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 10 tons Greaves at 40s. ₱ ton; 80 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 450 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl., and 200 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₱ lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bags Clover-seed at 40s.; and 1,800 bxs. Bacon (in good part through freight) at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 535 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 2d. ₱ quarter. ....For Bremen, a German bark, 466 tons, with Cotton and general cargo, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 1c. ₱ lb....For Portugal direct, a Norwegian brig, 201 tons, with about 14,000 bushels Grain, (in bags,) from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter. ....For Smyrna, an Italian bark, 309 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 30c. ₱ case....For Odessa, by steam, 200 Mowers and Reapers on private terms....Lumber, Coal, and Sugar trades quiet.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,5[illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,361 head, or 433 cars, of which 212 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 270 cars for the same time last week and 21[illegible] cars for the same week last year. The market was dull and draggy; no sales made for the Eastern market; transactions were confined to local and city butchers' trade; prices, ¼c. off on best grades, a shade weaker on common quality; the offerings were generally medium to poor; attendance of buyers fair; 1,100 head disposed of; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,059, 1,119, 1,140, 1,218, 1,298 lb., at $4 95, $5, $5 30, $5 50, and $5 65; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,032, 1,086, and 1,140 lb., at $4 70, $5 12½, and $5 15; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,042, 1,082, 1,233 lb., at $4, $4 25, and $4 50; Indiana Steers, averaging 885, 1,021, and 1,083 lb., at $4 30, $4 55 and $4 65; Ohio Steers, averaging 978, 1,055, and 1,151 lb., at $4 40, $4 65, $4 75 and $5 25; Stock Steers, $3 75@$4 25; Cows and Heifers, $3 40@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,400 head, against 18,200 head for the same time last week, and 14,200 head for the same week last year; market fairly active; offerings fair to good; proportionately more common grades than last week; prices 10c.@15c. off on medium and common; best grades at about last week's quotations: 8,500 head disposed of; 2,800 head for Brighton butcher market, the balance to Eastern purchasers; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 89 lb., at $5 [illegible]; 98 lb. at $6; 79 and 87 lb. at $5 25; 91 lb. at $5 60; 103 lb. at $6 25; 109 lb. at $6 45; Colorado Sheep, averaging 85 lb., at $5 20; 90 lb. at $5 60; Indiana Sheep, averaging 82 lb., at $4 87½; 79 lb. at $5 [illegible]; 92 lb. at $5 55; Ohio Sheep, averaging [illegible] and 99 lb., at $5 75; 79 lb. at $5 25; 85 lb. at $5 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,100 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week, and 7,500 head for the same week last year; market on Monday fairly active; Yorkers, $7 60@$7 65; heavy Hogs, $7 65@$7 75; no market to-day for want of salable stock to operate with, only 2 cars of poor heavy Hogs on sale; no demand; sales 3 cars of light mixed stock at $7 35.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,694 head; demand very moderate and sales very slow at last week's rates and some transactions even at a lower figure. Sales of choice at $9 50@$9 75; extra at $8 75@$9 25; first quality at $7 25@$8 50; second quality, at $6@$7, and third quality at $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,795 head; market for Sheep keeps remarkably even, and the supply equal to the demand; sales, in lots, at $2@$3 25 each; extra, $3 50@$6 50 each.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; fairly active but rather weak; Butchers' sold chiefly at $3; Stockers, $3 50@$4 50; medium to good Steers, $4@$5 37½. Shipments, 700 head. Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head; dull, lower; Packing, $7 50@$7 75; Bacon, $7 45@$7 75; shipments, 1,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady, unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Flour dull. Wheat strong and higher, especially for options; No. 2 Spring, 99⅛c. spot; 98c. February; 98⅝c. March; $1 03 May; No. 3 do. 76½c.@77½c.; Rejected, 63c.@65c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 38c., spot; 41c. March. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 30⅜c., spot; 31⅛c. March; Rejected, 27c. Barley strong and higher at opening; closed weak and lower at 75c., spot; 72c. February. Rye nominally unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady and firm at $8 50@$8 60. Pork in fair demand and higher at $19 50, spot; $19 75@$19 77½, March. Lard quiet but steady at $12 05, spot; $12 20, March. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c. and 10¾c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 29,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat easier, ½c. lower. Corn, ⅛c. lower. The market for other articles was unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50, asked; $1 48½ bid, cash; sales at $1 49¾, February; No. 3 do., $1 35@$1 35½. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@38¾c.; 38½c. February; 40c.@40⅛c. March; 42½c. April. Oats easier; No. 2, 34½c.@35c., bid, cash; sales at 35½c., February. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye steady with a fair demand at 69c. Pork steady and firm at $20@$20 12½. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats—Demand light, but holders firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides 10⅝c.@11c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. and 12¼c.@12½c. Green Meats nominally higher; nothing doing. Whisky dull at $1 05. Bran quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs strong and higher; Yorkers, $7@$7 25; Packing, $7 20@$7 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged; demand almost wholly from butchers and interior buyers. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 head Hogs, 820 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30@$1 32. Corn quiet but steady, at 40c.@43c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 36c.@43c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork steady and firm at $20 50, spot; $21, buyer March. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, 12½c.; Kettle, 12¾c.@13c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10⅞c., cash; 11⅛c., buyer May; Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Green Meats—None offering. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged. Hogs firm, demand active; common to good light, $7 35@$7 65; fair to good packing, $7 35@$7 50; choice heavy, $7 55@$7 60; receipts, 5,037 head; shipments, 870 head.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 13½; Amber Michigan, $1 24½; February, $1 24; April, $1 29½; May, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 04; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26½. Corn steady, with a fair demand; High Mixed, 47c.; April, 50c.; Low do., 44½c.; no grade Wabash, 43½c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 43½c.; damaged, 38½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; White, 39½c.; Michigan, 35c.; rejected, 32c. Clover-seed, $8 05. Hogs, $8 50. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of 1,100 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn in better demand and lower; sales of 10,000 bushels old No. 2 Mixed Western at 60c., in store; three cars new at 49c. on track. Oats neglected. Rye dull; sales of 500 bushels Milwaukee at about 77c. Barley inactive. Pork dull; $20 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines dull; nominally $1 09.

OSWEGO, Feb. 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn steady, at 56c. for new; 58c. for old Western mixed. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1 28; No. 2 Bay, $1 15; No. 2 Canada, $1 08. Corn-meal—$27 for bolted, and $26 for unbolted per ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Ship-stuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26 per ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Corn scarce and firm; White, 58c.; Yellow, 54c. Whisky easy; Rectified Louisiana, $1 08; Western, $1 10@$1 12. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, $5 47@$5 47½ for Bank.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE—(Italian Opera)—Mlle. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Arnott, Miss Marie Gordon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—At 4 P. M., ORGAN CONCERT—Mr. S. P. Warren.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

In their further attempts to grope their way to some definite kind of policy, the Democrats of the House of Representatives held another caucus yesterday evening, and the inflationists showed, as we anticipated, a great deal of strength. Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, insisted that it was the duty of the party to pursue a settled course without further shilly-shallying, and he introduced a resolution providing for the repeal of the Resumption act, and for "remitting" the five-twenty bonds in legal-tender notes. Mr. BRIGHT, of Tennessee, supported the proposition, but the argument was by no means all on one side, for one gentleman suggested a temporizing policy, and Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, recommended the party to commit itself at an early day to a pledge for reverting to specie payment. Mr. HOLMAN wanted "more greenbacks," and the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. COX wanted an adjournment of the discussion. Finally, at a little before 11 o'clock, the caucus broke up without coming to any decision. A large number of Democrats showed their good sense by absenting themselves from the meeting, and among these was Speaker KERR. The caucus is to reassemble next Tuesday. It seems to us that the oftener such meetings are held, the stronger will become the Republican Party. The Democrats are greatly simplifying our Presidential canvass for us.

There having been already several informal nominations of candidates for the Presidency, we need not be surprised to find one or two gentlemen coming out to decline offices which have not yet been offered to them. Among these is Gen. BANKS. He denies that he is a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, "or any other States"—a declaration which is comprehensive enough for any purpose. It is generally considered time enough to decline a thing when it is offered to you, and perhaps there are very few men who would be disposed to seriously resent the affront of being invited to stand as candidate for the Vice Presidency. But we are not aware that Gen. BANKS has been so invited, which renders his letter rather superfluous. This, however, is among the little incidents which will serve to enliven the time between now and June next, when we shall see clearly what we have before us. Strange to say, no new candidate was brought forward on either side yesterday.

Our Washington dispatches give some very interesting details in regard to the condition of the National Treasury at the close of the first seven months of the fiscal year. The decrease of the public debt during the month of January is a gratifying evidence of the elasticity of the public revenues, and when it is remembered that the reduction for the seven months is nine and a half millions greater than during the corresponding period of last year, the improvement in the financial position of the Government becomes still more apparent. The increase in the internal revenue receipts over the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1875, is about five millions of dollars, and as the remaining five months of the fiscal year are likely to present a still more decided ratio of increase, the Secretary's estimates of this branch of revenue will, almost certainly, be exceeded. It is probable, however, that this excess will be needed to supply the deficiency likely to arrise on Customs receipts. To come up to Mr. BRISTOW's estimate, there ought to be received from Customs between now and the end of June about sixty-nine millions of dollars. This would call for a monthly average of somewhat less than fourteen millions—an amount considerably greater than the present condition of our import trade would lead us to expect.

As the Democrats will need Republican aid to pass Mr. MORRISON's tariff bill, the obvious necessity of doing something to increase the productiveness of the Customs revenue may furnish a serviceable argument in its favor. At present, however, there appears to be some doubt whether any considerable proportion of the majority in the House of Representatives are prepared to accept that measure as one for which the party can be held responsible. It is even doubtful whether a favorable report on it can be secured from the Committee of Ways and Means, though Mr. KERR is understood to have appointed the committee with a view of pledging the party to some decided step toward Revenue Reform. If that committee trifles with the Tariff bill after the fashion adopted by the Committee on Banking and Currency in dealing with the question of specie payments, it certainly will not be ready to present any report this session.

The *Evening Post* certainly contrives to run its theories to the extreme point. If we do not misinterpret an article which appeared in its columns yesterday, it looks forward to the happy time when there will be no more Custom-houses, and no "Tariff law at all upon the statute-books." Even free-trade England has not yet arrived at this pitch of perfection. The *Post* thinks that its own "ideal bill" would "probably not pass the House of Representatives," and it might have ventured to express this conclusion in even more positive terms. We are curious to see what Pennsylvania will have to say to the far less sweeping tariff which is now before the House. The letters which reach us indicate that it will encounter a formidable opposition.

The letter from Col. LONG, which will be found in another column, throws some light upon the Khédive's object in recently sending an expedition to take possession of the east coast of Africa, near the equator. Col. LONG intimates that it is intended to open a new path between the lake region and the east coast, which will be much shorter than either the Nile route or that by way of Zanzibar. The distance from the mouth of the Juba River—where Col. LONG's expedition was encamped at the date of his letter—to the Victoria Lake, is only about six hundred miles, and it is constantly traversed by slave-traders, to whom the Nile is now closed. If GORDON renders this route safe and practicable for commerce, he will not only hasten the opening of the lake region to the influences of civilization, but he will break up the slave-trade of the east coast, above Zanzibar.

A concurrent resolution was offered in the Assembly yesterday, calling upon the Canal Investigating Commission to report within one week all the testimony taken, together with such recommendations as the Commissioners deem proper. The Commissioners closed the taking of testimony nearly two months ago; they were to make their report at the opening of the session, and we are now in the fifth week of it, and nothing authoritative has been heard from them, except that they would probably not finish their report till the middle of March. About two weeks ago, in response to the very general inquiries which were made at Albany for this document, it was stated in some newspapers that the commission had abandoned the idea of taking more testimony, and that their report would be ready in a few days. The few days have passed without anything being heard from them, and it now appears that these statements were not authorized. The Legislature has much important work before it, and it is in every way desirable that the session should not be unnecessarily prolonged. The report of the commission may be expected to furnish material for careful consideration, and if action is to be taken upon it this session at all, it ought to be sent in without further delay.

CITY AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The bill discussed in the Assembly yesterday, which was introduced by Mr. FISH, in relation to the regulating and grading of streets and avenues, may be properly styled an act for the protection of New-York property-owners. It cuts off opportunities for fraud by providing that all street improvements shall be performed by contract, awarded, under proper restrictions and guarantees, to the lowest bidder, instead of by the wasteful system of day's work or special contract. It prohibits the authorization of any such work unless on the petition of the owners of a majority of the frontage on the line of the proposed improvement. It limits the liabilities to be incurred for any such work to the annual sum of one million of dollars, and places a corresponding limit on the requisitions which may be made by the Departments of Public Works and Parks on account of work payable from assessment bonds. It provides needful checks upon contractors who may seek to evade the faithful performance of their bargains with the City, and gives the heads of departments, conjointly with the Controller, the power of rejecting any bids for work or supplies should they deem that the interests of the City demand their rejection. The Board of Street Opening and Improvement is vested with the same powers over the City above Fifty-ninth street as it now possesses over the lower section, and the running up of exorbitant fees and expenses by Street Commissioners is very thoroughly prevented.

There can be no question that this bill meets with the approval of the vast majority of property-owners in this City. It corrects the abuses which have saddled them with burdens heavier than they can bear, and it protects the general tax-payer against a repetition of those permanent additions to Municipal debt and expenditures which have been the outcome of premature improvements, and the speculative schemes of real-estate jobbers or of corrupt officials. The main features of the bill at least have the approval of the responsible heads of the City Government. In his last Message the Mayor renewed the recommendation previously made by him that there should be legislation forbidding further issues of assessment bonds "until the entire amount outstanding is reduced to a maximum much smaller than the amount just mentioned," ($21,394,100.) The Mayor further recommended "that all public works be done by contract, where the conditions are such as to secure reliable proposals by responsible contractors." The position of the Controller on the subject is pretty well known. He has repeatedly urged upon former Legislatures the passage of such a bill as the one in question, and his memorial to the Assembly last year states succinctly the arguments in its favor. A bill of similar purport was passed by the Republican Senate last year, and its defeat by the Democrats in the Assembly is one of the reasons why that party have no power to seriously obstruct reform in the present House.

It is absolute nonsense to talk about a bill like this interfering with the liberty of property-owners to carry out improvements. So long as the City is required to advance the money needed for street improvements, and to take all the risks attending its collection within two or three years after the work has been done, it has an undoubted right to demand that some limit should be placed to the amount of such obligations which it may be asked to incur. This right becomes still more obvious when it is remembered that on the most expensive class of street improvements, the City becomes liable for a share of the cost, which thus forms an addition to the permanent debt. As a portion of the general body of tax-payers, property-owners benefited by improvements on the line of their property have also an obvious interest in checking the rapid growth of public burdens. The bill in question does so much for their protection against all forms of official jobbery, that only the most insignificant minority will be found ready to protest against the restrictions which it places on the opening of new streets and avenues. Should such a minority exist, they can readily show the sincerity of their objections to the bill, by preparing an amendment by which improvements in excess of the limit fixed can be carried out after a sum approximately equal to their cost has been lodged in the public Treasury by those desiring their execution. But the fact is, that the limitation will not be found inconvenient for many years to come, and that the opposition to the bill rests upon other grounds than a concern for the interests of property-owners.

Another bill introduced by Mr. FISH formed the subject of discussion in the Assembly yesterday. This is intended to prevent any heads of departments or other officers of the City Government from incurring liabilities in excess of the appropriations set apart for their use. This feature of the bill requires no argument to sustain it. To permit the creation of indebtedness by City departments or officers in excess of their legal allowance is simply to delegate to them the power of taxing the people, and to take away from the constituted authorities any control over the amount of annual expenditures and the public burdens which these represent. This principle of the bill is distinctly indorsed by the Mayor in his last Message, and can have no opposition save from those who profit by jobbery and extravagance. Another section of the bill makes all salaries payable out of taxation, except where they represent services upon works which are paid for by the issue of bonds. It also limits the amount of bonds which may be annually issued for the use of the Dock Department to three-quarters of a million of dollars—an amount which is probably as great as the department can profitably spend or the tax-payers can readily afford. The Assembly will earn the thanks of this community by placing these bills promptly on their passage. They are among the most important of a series of measures for the relief of New-York tax-payers which will come before the Legislature during this session, and their success will be the best possible evidence of the earnestness of the Legislature in the work of municipal reform.

KING CAUCUS.

The present effort of the Democratic leaders to enforce party discipline deserves attention, not on account of its novelty, but because of the conspicuous position that the party has happened to attain. The rule of the caucus among the Democrats is a long-established one, fortified by innumerable precedents, and received by the mass of the party as a perfectly legitimate exercise of power. It has always been an accepted maxim with them that everything must yield to the decrees of the party leaders when issued in due form. All the contests in the party have been for the control of the machinery, and defection from those who once secured this control has been very rare. The split in 1860, caused by the determination of the secessionists to throw the Presidency into the hands of the Republicans and thus give the South an occasion for revolt, and the subsequent division caused by the War Democrats sustaining the Union with the Republicans, after rebellion had actually broken out, are the only recent instances of the assertion of independence by any considerable number of Democrats. And even in these cases, the secessionists and their former associates in the North have been found submitting to the same party government, ever since the suffrage has been made free again in the South, and a good many "War Democrats" are now under the orders of Messrs. KERR, RANDALL, and HOLMAN. The most glaring instance of the confidence of Democratic leaders in the authority of the convention and the caucus was the acceptance at Baltimore, in 1872, of the Liberal Republican candidates and platform. There was nothing to justify or palliate this transaction. But when we think of the proportion of the Democrats who voted for him, we can readily estimate the tremendous force which merely party discipline acquires among them.

Arbitrary rule on the one hand and a blind obedience on the other have characterized the history of the Democratic Party. The leaders and the followers have long been accustomed to see that in these lay their hope of success, and that all rejection of them was dangerous. From the national convention to the ward primary, obedience to those who wore the magic garb of "regularity" has been almost without exception. It was this spirit of subordination to the party government which gave TWEED and his confederates a great part of their power, and it was the appreciation of its necessity to all political ambition in the Democratic Party which kept Mr. TILDEN in his humiliating position of cat's-paw to the Tammany Ring. It was the same thing which made Mr. THURMAN tamely submit to the doctrine of repudiation in the Ohio platform last Fall, and support candidates whom he despised, and whom he knew to be themselves in favor of repudiation.

Lately the leaders are making new demands on their followers. They have determined that a "policy of silence" shall be adopted. At one time they evidently thought that they had got their men trained so that it would be safe to let them speak, and that nothing would be said that would not please the ears of those wavering Republicans who, it was supposed, could be brought into the Democratic camp. But in this they were disappointed. Now they are going to try the more extreme policy of keeping quiet altogether. For this purpose they are resorting to every form of party action that they think will give force to their determination. But they will only partially succeed. Powerful as King Caucus is in the Democratic Party, and venerable as is his title, there are tasks which he cannot accomplish. Such men as Mr. HILL, of Georgia, are not easily suppressed. They have an idea in their heads that the North must be respected to a certain extent, for prudence sake; but they have no just conception of what that extent is. Even Mr. LAMAR, the professed champion of moderation, when he went before the Mississippi Legislature to acknowledge his election to the United States Senate, could not help making a bitterly-sectional speech, and avowing his ambition to be considered worthy to rank in the Senate with JEFFERSON DAVIS. On the whole the Democratic leaders do not tread paths free from thorns. They have, on the one hand, in order to gain power, to recruit their ranks from Republicans, who are very restive under caucus rule, and on the other hand, they must stretch caucus rule to the utmost to keep down the fire-eaters, who, if they are not kept down, will make all recruiting from any source utterly impossible.

M'KEE'S CONVICTION.

Thus far the Government has made "a clean sweep" in all the St. Louis whisky fraud cases. Each defendant has been fairly and fully tried by a jury, and each has been promptly convicted. The latest of these convictions is that of WILLIAM M'KEE, in whose case the jury returned a verdict of guilty on Monday night. This result is important, because if wealth, social position, and a former reputation for integrity could have helped the accused, MCKEE might have hoped for an acquittal. He was a prominent citizen, an active politician, proprietor of a large newspaper, the *Globe-Democrat*, and generally regarded as above any ordinary temptations to reach after dishonest gains. The jury found that he was guilty of conspiring to defraud the Government. No denunciations of the witnesses, and no plea of previous good character, could save MCKEE from conviction.

As brought out in these several trials, MCKEE's position in the St. Louis conspiracy seems to have been that of general adviser and organizer. He was neither office-holder nor distiller. He was a politician, and in that capacity he busied himself with recommending men for office or for dismissal. He was continually using "influence" to accomplish one thing or another, and he received the confidences of all sorts of persons. When FORD, the dishonest Collector, now dead, was absent from the field, he left instructions to one of his fellow-conspirators to "consult MCKEE in all things;" and when detectives went to St. Louis, it was the duty of somebody to "notify MCKEE immediately." Finally, one of these plotters testified that he saw one of MCKEE's dividends of the spoils paid over to him, and that that eminently respectable person, not being sure of the witness, said to him with emphasis, "This is a sacred thing—keep it secret." If there was a conspiracy against the Government, MCKEE knew all about it. If the conspirators divided any money, MCKEE had his share. He was not a poor man, but he was not above the influence of a temptation to put several hundred dollars a week into his pocket, gained by frauds.

The only possible theory for the defense in such a case as this was that MCKEE was the victim of a conspiracy. Both sides agree that there was a corrupt combination to rob the Government. This was abundantly proved, before MCKEE was brought to trial, by the evidence of revenue officials and distillers and rectifiers. Part of the testimony of these men was evidence against their comrades, and part of it was confession after a plea of guilty had been entered. The counsel for the defense did not seriously attempt to analyze the evidence against his client. He contented himself with vituperation of the witnesses. Mr. VOORHEES, in one of his "impassioned outbursts," declared that "if ever there was a man who was by his personal appearance and by nature a burglar, a panel-thief, or a passer of counterfeit money, that man was" one of the Government witnesses against MCKEE. It is certain that at least one of the conspirators had threatened to "get even with MCKEE" for some real or fancied wrong, and that his testimony in the case was designed to be fatal to him. But, aside from such characteristic phases of the case as this, a volume of strong corroborative evidence, from various quarters, proved the guilt of the accused to the satisfaction of the jury.

The exposures of corruption in the collection of the revenue made under Secretary BRISTOW's administration show how strong the combinations have been, and how widely the evil had ramified. It was MCKEE's boast that the Ring was stronger than the Government. That such a man should be convicted shows that the courts, at least, are out of the reach of the baleful spell which was the strength of this St. Louis gang. The inception and growth of that conspiracy was a curiosity of crime. The man who has been convicted latest was one of those who profited by a black-mail levy, and who supported a newspaper on the plunder which he collected "for the good of the party." He thought, probably, that party services would earn him immunity from punishment, if the Government was ever strong enough, and bold enough, to break into the Ring. He has had a rude awakening from this dream.

REFORMING WEST POINT.

When the frugal and conscientious Democrats in Congress announced their purpose of reducing the expenses of the Government by saving seventy-five cents here and a dollar and a quarter there, it was to be expected that they would not forget West Point. At that costly institution there are supported at the public expense Professors whose pay exceeds that of the average 'longshoreman, and cadets who are not only fed by the Government, but supplied with sufficient money to pay part of the cost of their uniforms. This enormous outlay of the people's money is made simply in order to train young men to command troops, and to do the work of military engineers. If there was any prospect that we should undertake a war for the extension of the area of slavery, there would be some slight reason for maintaining a military school; but inasmuch as no such war is now possible, West Point is foolishness to Democrats, and a stumbling-block to their Southern allies. GRANT and SHERMAN and THOMAS and SHERIDAN were trained at West Point, and they used the knowledge which they there acquired to overthrow the Constitution—of the Confederacy, and to annoy our Southern brethren, who were fighting under the stars and bars.

Now, that the Democrats have undertaken to cut down the pay of the officers and cadets at West Point, they ought not to remain satisfied with any half-way measures. In what respect is the West Point Professor any better than the private citizen who votes the Democratic ticket? Indeed the Professor rarely votes, and hence he is plainly of less value than the honest voter of the regular ticket. Let him, then, be paid the ordinary wages of the Democratic working man, and let him also be required to earn them. At present he does absolutely no work whatever. He merely sits in a chair and hears the cadets recite lessons, or he stands on the parade ground and amuses himself by ordering them about. If the nation were to pay him $8 per week, and compel him to earn it, he would be quite as well off as he deserves. Instead of merely telling the cadets how to throw up breastworks, he should be required to take a shovel and dig intrenchments himself. There is plenty of work which could be done by the West Point Professors, if there was really any desire on the part of our aristocratic Government to make them useful. If they can dig intrenchments they can dig sewers and drains, and the sooner they are made to do it, the sooner will the Democratic working man be satisfied that we are not drifting toward monarchy.

Of course, it will be objected by perverse people that if the West Point Professors are paid only the wages of working men, they will resign, and we shall be unable to find competent men to take their places. This is all nonsense. If they wish to resign, let them do so. There are thousands of Democrats who will be ready to take their places. It is time that invidious distinctions between educated men and uneducated Democrats should be put aside. The Democratic working man has as good a right to be a West Point Professor as has any other man. If the Government pretends that it cannot supply West Point with Professors at $8 per week, let application be made to Mr. JOHN KELLY, and he will promptly furnish any quantity of hard-fisted patriots to fill the vacant places.

A KENTUCKY RAINMAKER.

We have had very little cold weather this Winter, but hereafter we are to have even less. A Baptist minister in Kentucky has discovered the origin of storms and of cold weather, and has invented a method of controlling the one and practically abolishing the other. If we suffer from any further areas of depressed barometer, or undergo any future movement of storm-centres, it will be our own fault.

According to this ingenious meteorologist, there are two hostile currents of air perpetually striving for the mastery in our northern hemisphere. These are the tropical current, blowing from the south-west, and the polar current, blowing from the north. The former, which is warm, flows near the surface of the earth, and the latter, which is cold, flows, ordinarily, above it. This is somewhat at variance with the accepted theory that heated air ascends, and cold air rushes down to supply its place, but no great discoveries can be made without overthrowing preconceived notions. Sir ISAAC NEWTON, prior to undergoing that memorable contusion from a falling apple, must undoubtedly have believed that apples usually fell upward, else how are we to account for his astonishment at suddenly discovering their tendency to fall downward? It would have been folly for him to have denied the truth of gravitation simply because it conflicted with his previous theory, and, in like manner, we ought not to reject the scientific Baptist's assertion as to the relative position of cold and warm currents, merely because it conflicts with an older theory.

The two currents flow peacefully in their respective paths in Summer, but in Winter the warm current frequently strikes against the polar current, and the two dam each other up. The result is that at the point of contact two vast piles of warm and cold winds are heaped up, and neither of them is able to move. There is a maritime anecdote of a Dutch sea captain, who, when tacking ship, is alleged to have braced round his head yards and his after yards, but to have forgotten to haul his maintopsail. As a consequence, he remained hove to with his maintopsail to the mast for several weeks, and when at the end of that time a friendly captain noticing his signal of distress came to his aid, the Dutchman informed him that he had become "jammed betwixt two winds" and wanted to be towed out of so uncomfortable a locality. In the light of the scientific Baptist's recent discovery, it is possible that injustice has been done the traditional Dutch skipper. He may not have failed to trim his yards properly, but may actually have been caught between a tropical and a polar current. If so he deserved sympathy instead of ridicule, and was really the original discoverer of the curious fact in meteorology which has just been rediscovered in Kentucky.

Storms and cold weather are the immediate result of such a collision between the two currents of air as has just been described. After the two winds have struggled against each other for more or less time, the polar current makes a hole through the tropical current, and spills vast quantities of cold and stormy weather through the opening. It is obvious that if we could drain off the cold current into any one particular locality, it would not break through and freeze other localities. Now, this is precisely what the scientific Baptist proposes to do. He asserts that an explosion of gunpowder will always create a vortex, into which the polar current will flow from all directions. Thus, if a battery of cannon were fired, without intermission, say in Northern Maine, all the cold and storms which now occur in other parts of the country would be drawn into the vortex above the battery. Perpetual Winter and ceaseless snow-storms would render Maine uninhabitable, except by the men in charge of the battery, while cloudless Summer would never cease to smile upon the rest of the continent.

The discoverer of this priceless process of controlling the elements is anxious that the Government should at once send a battery of 15-inch guns to the Aleutian Islands, and dump our whole Winter's supply of cold and stormy weather into that valueless region. If this is done, he pledges himself that the polar current will always flow to the Aleutian Islands, and never back itself up against the tropical current and form storm-centres in the United States. The cost of the undertaking would be a mere trifle in comparison with its value. It would, however, be necessary to guard against any explosions of gunpowder, except at the designated dumping-ground. The small boy must be made to understand that he cannot create Winter in the backyard with a horse-pistol, and the patriot must be forbidden to bring about storms on the 5th of July by firing crackers on the Fourth. We have only to secure the Aleutian battery against any competition, and we shall rid ourselves forever of ice and snow, of areas of depression and nomadic storm-centres. The labors of the Weather Bureau will then no longer be needed, and instead of probabilities we shall have the continued certainty of sunshine, warmth, and calm.

OBITUARY.

JOHN FORSTER.

John Forster, who is widely known as the author of biographies of Goldsmith, Landor, Dickens, and Swift, died yesterday in London. He was born at Newcastle in 1812, and educated at the University of London. Although he at first proposed to pursue the profession of law, he became interested in periodical literature while yet at the University—where he aided in establishing the *London University Magazine*—and ultimately adopted journalism and literature as his profession. He contributed to the *Englishman's Magazine* a series of articles on the "Early Patriots of England," which were subsequently republished, with additions, under the title of *Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth*. He joined the staff of the *Examiner* in 1834, and became its editor two years later. Subsequently, for a period of four years, he conducted the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and for a few months took charge of the *Daily News*, after Mr. Dickens retired from it. His contributions to the leading reviews and magazines were numerous, and a selection from them was republished in 1858 in a volume entitled *Historical and Biographical Essays*.

It was as a writer of biographies that Mr. Forster made his most conspicuous success. Among his efforts in this direction were lives of Goldsmith, of Sir John Eliot, of Walter Savage Landor, and of Dickens, and a single volume of a life of Dean Swift, which was republished here last month. These works have been severely criticised, and the biography of Dickens met with especial condemnation. That Mr. Forster had little judgment in his choice of materials and extremely bad taste in his method of arranging and presenting them cannot be denied. His books are clumsily constructed, but they are nevertheless good biographies. They give us faithful portraits of the men whom they describe, and thus fulfill the chief end of biography. No one can doubt that Forster's *Life of Dickens*, for example, is a thoroughly trustworthy work, so far as it describes the character of its subject. It is a curious fact that while Mr. Forster betrayed the most extreme admiration of Dickens, and unquestionably fancied that he was describing a man whom all his readers would heartily admire, he was so accurate in his portraitures, that the public which had for years loved a wholly ideal Dickens, found that their idol was a very undesirable variety of clay. Mr. Forster, of course, was blinded by his personal liking for Dickens, and failed to perceive his selfish egotism; but he was so thoroughly loyal to the truth that his life of his adored friend is the latter's severest condemnation.

The first volume of Forster's life of Swift was undoubtedly the best work that the author had yet done. He not only thoroughly comprehended Swift's true character, but having fortunately gained access to sources of information which previous biographers of the great Dean had not discovered, he was able to give to his work a unique value. His death is a very serious loss to English literature, since it prevents the completion of the first worthy biography of Swift which has ever been undertaken. It is probable that the best part of the second volume is completed, but the intended third volume must be supplied by some other hand.

Mr. Forster married the widow of Henry Colburn, the well-known publisher, and in 1861 was appointed Commissioner in Lunacy.

REV. JABEZ BURNS, D. D.

A dispatch from London announces the death of this well known Methodist divine and author. The deceased was born in 1805, at Oldham, near Manchester. He was educated at Chester, and having aided his father for a time as a medical practitioner, and acted as assistant in a drapery establishment, he joined the Methodist Church and commenced his career as a preacher. In 1826 he removed to London, where he wrote on religious subjects, his first two works being *The Christian Sketch Book* and the *Spiritual Cabinet*. In 1829 he removed to Scotland, and early in 1830 became Minister of the United Christian Church at Perth, where he remained five years. In 1835 he commenced his ministerial duties in London, having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of the General Methodist Congregation, assembling in New Church Street Chapel, Marylebone. While serving here as clergyman he wrote several religious works, some of which have gone through as many as fourteen editions. In 1839 Mr. Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*, and it was also in this year that he established the *Preachers' Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. In 1847 Mr. Burns visited this country as a delegate to the Biennial Conference of the Free-will Baptists, held in the State of Vermont. In 1846, soon after the publication of his *Pulpit Cyclopædia*, he received the degree of D. D. from the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn.

CHARLES FISKE.

Charles Fiske, formerly a well-known journalist of Buffalo, and at one time connected with the City staff of THE TIMES, died on Friday last, Jan. 28, at Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of thirty years. Mr. Fiske was the youngest of three brothers, sons of the late William Fiske, an early resident of Buffalo. He was for several years a reporter and correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. He abandoned the profession about four years ago to accept a position of responsibility in the office of the Superintendent of Police of his native city, but was afterward connected with the Buffalo *Express*, and finally came to New-York, and became one of the staff of reporters of THE TIMES. Failing health rendered necessary a change of climate, and he made a trip to Japan for the purpose of regaining strength, acting meantime as a correspondent of THE TIMES. The trip proved of little benefit, and Mr. Fiske returned to the United States by way of San Francisco. In that city he resumed business, but was soon again obliged to desist in his work. He then went to Los Angeles, and telegraphed to his friends to come to him, but he died of consumption before they reached him. Mr. Fiske was respected and beloved by all personal and professional friends, of whom he had many. He was a faithful, active journalist, an estimable, dignified gentleman.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The announcement was made yesterday of the death of "Father" David Hawley, in Hartford, last Monday evening. For nearly a quarter of a century the deceased had served the poor of that city as a loving, charitable friend and adviser. He showed such a kindly heart, such fatherly tenderness in his dealings with the unfortunate, as to win their love and gratitude. His disease was rheumatism of the stomach. He was born in Farmington, Feb. 16, 1809, and was, therefore, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was bred a farmer, and remained in Farmington until middle age, finding time, aside from his daily avocation, to do much Christian work. It was his energy and zeal in the latter field which led to his invitation, in 1851, to the mission work of Hartford.

Gen. John Jay Knox, of Knoxboro, N. Y., died at his residence at 9:30 o'clock Monday night, after an illness of upward of three months. The deceased was born in Canajoharie, in May, 1791, and moved to Oneida County in 1811. He was married in 1813 to Sarah Ann Curtis, who died about one year ago. His sons are Rev. Dr. William E. Knox, of Elmira; Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency of the United States, and Rev. Charles E. Knox, Professor of German of the Newark Theological Seminary. He had four daughters, one of whom is dead. Of fifty-seven descendants thirty-seven are now living. Mr. Knox was a Presidential Elector for Harrison in 1840, and for Lincoln in 1860. For thirty years he was President of the Bank of Vernon, and until a year ago had not missed a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College, to which he was elected in [illegible]

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Minnesota paper suggests Ramsey and Blaine.

A bill for the taxation of houses of worship is pending in the Legislature of Ohio.

Gov. Coke is stumping Texas in favor of the new Constitution and his own re-election.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* cannot see how any Southern man can find fault with Hill's speech.

A bill before the Maryland Legislature provides for a tax of $20 for every thousand tons of coal mined in the State.

Already Oscar Turner, of Trigg County, Ky., announces himself as a candidate for Congress—Democratic, of course.

Georgia Democratic papers are disputing whether Gov. Smith of that State is or is not a candidate for a third term.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* does not believe that Toombs could get any considerable office in Georgia, even if he wanted it.

Toombs indorses Hill's speech, and applauds the man and his utterances. He says it came at the right time, in the right place, and in the right spirit.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* is confident that the organization of the Republican Congressional Committee is largely in the interests of Senator Morton.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly wants the Legislature of Minnesota to create a State Department of Agriculture and Forestry with a Commissioner at the capital and a deputy in each county—all to look after the grading of wheat and the interests of tree-planting.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention is to be held in Hartford on Tuesday, Feb. 29. All voters in the State who desire good government, the resumption of specie payments, and non-sectarian public schools are invited to unite with the Republicans in sending delegates.

Plaintively the Troy *Press*, Democratic, and an admirer of our State Executive, remarks: "Whether Mr. Kerr favors this or that individual for the highest office in the nation is his own business, but his attitude now is in contrast with what it was before he was elected Speaker."

There is a Greenback Club in Indianapolis, and it has formally resolved to stand firmly by the declarations of principles of the Independent Party, and to promote and foster its organization until those principles shall be formally and forever incorporated in the fundamental laws of the land.

The Georgia House of Representatives has passed the Constitutional Convention bill, which Toombs advocated, by a vote of 117 yeas to 27 nays. It provides for 194 delegates, to be chosen in January, 1877, and does not permit the people to determine whether or not the convention shall be held.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise declares there "cannot be too much of a sound currency, nor too little of a bad. No amount of a redeemable currency can be justly called inflation, while any amount, however small, of mere promises to pay, with no basis, no products in market, no collateral security whatever, is inflation."

Democratic papers in Georgia are bitterly denouncing the members of the State Committee who recently took it upon themselves to fill the vacancy in the National Committee, and to decide that the delegates to the National Convention shall be elected by Congressional districts, instead of by a State Convention, as usual.

Senator Cameron refused to express any preference between individual candidates for the Presidency, but said that he wants a candidate who will take care of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians, recognizing the one as an important element in the political fabric of the nation, and the other as entitled to its fair share in the administration of the affairs of the Government.

The Rochester *Union* has a cheerful correspondent who writes that his acquaintance with old, well-informed Democrats is quite extensive, and "they all denounce the war as the most iniquitous on our part of any on record—a strictly Republican war, gotten up to obtain power—and that Lincoln, Seward, and their coadjutors were the only traitors;" and his letter is dated Jan. 27, 1876.

The South Carolina House has passed a bill redistricting the State for members of Congress, the only change being the taking of Lexington County from the Second District and adding it to the Third. The Columbia *Union* says that while the evil of want of contiguity has thus been remedied another has been perpetrated in the consequent disproportion in population. The Second District now has 119,766 inhabitants and the Third 153,307.

CHINA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT—MR. J. L. HAMMOND THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE.

The Chinese Government has named Mr. E. B. Drew and Mr. G. Detring, Commissioners of Customs in that country, (who were on the China Commission at Vienna,) to purchase a large collection of bronzes, lacquer, silks, crapes, embroideries, carvings in ivory, sandalwood, &c., porcelain, cloisonné, and other objects illustrative of the marvelous skill and quaint taste of this most patient of the human family, and they will be forwarded to Philadelphia for exhibition, and in great part for sale there. The gentleman named to represent China at the Exhibition, as her Commissioner in charge of this collection, is Mr. J. L. Hammond, originally of Salem, Mass., but for many years past a Commissioner in the Chinese Customs. It is not impossible that one or two other gentlemen will be appointed colleagues of Mr. Hammond. Possibly some intelligent Chinese will be sent over to report back to their countrymen what they learn about exhibitions. All the room apportioned to China will be well occupied.

INSPECTING FOREIGN ARMIES.

THE CAUSE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S ABSENCE—A REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO A HOUSE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Secretary of War has replied to the resolution of the House calling for copies of the orders and instructions under which Quartermaster General Meigs is acting during his absence from the United States, from which it appears the President directed that Gen. Meigs proceed to Europe upon special service in inspecting and reporting upon foreign armies. He was allowed eighteen months for this purpose from the 1st of June last. It was expected that he should make the staff departments the subject of his investigations, particularly the Quartermaster's Department, and make such suggestions and recommendations as in his judgment might be of value in adding to the efficiency of the United States Army. He was allowed the full pay and allowances of a Brigadier General, inclusive of fuel and quarters in kind, in quantity, at rates, and under regulations at Washington for the time; also actual expenses of travel and hotel bills. He was accompanied by an aide de camp, with full pay and allowances, and also a Quartermaster's clerk, with a salary of $200 per month and all incidental expenses.

THE WITHERSPOON MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The monument to Rev. John Witherspoon, the Presbyterian minister who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was completed here this afternoon. Workmen have been engaged upon it for seven months past. It is cast in bronze, is twelve feet high, and the pose of the figure is graceful, and represents him as reading his speech before the Continental Congress. It will be placed in the park, near the Memorial Hall, in May next, when the Presbyterian General Assembly meets here.

THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—The Chancellor to-day decided the question in regard to the construction of the bridge across the Delaware at Yardleyville. The State had applied for an injunction on the ground that the structure was a nuisance. The Chancellor refused to grant the injunction, and has refused the order to show cause. The Chancellor laid down the doctrine that a railroad company has a right to construct a railroad under the general law to connect with other companies; that to build the structure on the soil was not a violation of the compact of 1787; it being above tide-water, the owners of the soil were the riparian owners, Pennsylvania having given her consent, and even if she had not, she could not complain of the structure in New-Jersey.

THE CHARITY BALL.

FESTIVITIES AT THE ACADEMY.

THE GREAT BALL-FLOOR CROWDED—THE VARIETY OF COSTUMES—BY WHOM THE BOXES WERE FILLED—SIMPLE DECORATIONS—PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT.

The annual Charity Ball came off last night at the Academy of Music. It was a brilliant occasion and fully sustained the reputation which the Charity Ball has acquired for itself. It has been said that there is no social gathering the wide world over to be compared to the New-York Charity Ball. It is doubtful if another City in America could provide anything so complete in all its important requisites of wealth, beauty, dress, and culture, and even New-York produces it very infrequently. The Charity Ball has, by a long series of remarkable successes, established itself as one of the great events of the fashionable calendar of New-York. It is one of the few occasions which realize in the fullest extent the ideal of New-York fashionable society, and it is one which the fashionable world looks forward to for months, while the preparations for it are of the most elaborate and expensive sort. The ball last night was no exception to its general character. On the contrary, people who had attended every one of the charity balls from the first pronounced it the most successful of the series. It was a wet, disagreeable night. The rain came down in drizzling showers, but it did not dampen the enjoyment within the ball-room. It only inconvenienced the coachmen and hackmen who had before them the pleasant prospect of waiting in the rain there four or five hours, as the case might be. The carriages crowded all the neighborhood, and the admirable discipline kept by the Police was hardly equal to keeping the roadway to the Academy open. The arrivals began at 9:30 o'clock in small numbers. Those coming at that hour were either the early birds bent on missing nothing, or members of the committee having various matters in charge. Up to 10 o'clock there were perhaps 500 people on the floor, and a half hour later when the ball was opened this number had been only slightly increased. It was after 11 o'clock before the rush began and after midnight before the coming ceased. Those who came early were certainly rewarded, for only they had an opportunity of moving about freely and enjoying the individual toilets and beauty of the ladies. Those who came later had the grand total of splendor to gaze upon and admire, but they missed the scenes where the ladies had the best advantages for displaying themselves and the gentlemen the happiest privilege of bestowing admiration. Tours of inspection were the order of the first hour, and ladies and gentlemen were engaged, singly and in pairs, in moving about from one door to another, with the laudable intention of selecting the belle of the evening. The seats on the ball-room floor were nearly all taken when the opening march began. The scenes in the boxes were exceedingly interesting. In them were to be found the most beautiful women and the richest toilets, and per contra the plainest faces and the most ill-selected costumes. All ages were represented, from the gray-haired and wrinkled grandame to the young miss of seventeen Summers, making her début on this occasion. There was the same diversity among the other sex. The old beaux, with shiny pates and tottering limbs, mingling freely with those of young blood and buoyant carriage. The proscenium box presented the most charming spectacle, the dark crimson curtains and tapestry seeming to set off in full relief the lighter dress of the women who filled them.

The decorations, though extremely simple, were tasteful and elegant. At the rear of the stage was a garden scene, painted expressly for the occasion, and surmounted by the illuminated motto, "Charity, 1876," composed of gas-jets. Immediately in front was a raised dais, containing seats for the lady managers, the whole surmounted by a light silk canopy with pink curtains. Around the outer edge of the ball room floor were arranged six large urns, filled with a rich assortment of roses, calla-lilies, jessamine, and other floral treasures.

THE OPENING DANCE.

The grand entrée took place at 10:30 o'clock, the march being led by Mr. Arthur Leary with Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow. The music for the march, as for all subsequent promenades, was furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment band, under the personal leadership of Mr. C. S. Grafulla. Mr. J. M. Lander's quadrille band furnished the dancing music. Both bands were under the direction of Mr. Theodore Morse, who had also the general direction of the ball. There were nearly one hundred couples engaged in the opening march, just enough to comfortably encircle the hall. The gorgeous combinations of ladies dresses as they swept along the floor was a pleasant sight to look upon. The circle looked like an enormous wreath, and the sight of it was evidently full of satisfaction to the lookers-on in the boxes and galleries. The march concluded, the sets were formed for the first dance, a quadrille. Mr. Arthur Leary, who has for a number of years led off the ball, was at the head of the first set with his partner in the promenade, Mrs. Barlow. Mr. A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart were the second couple of the set. There was hardly a sufficient number of dancers on the floor during the opening dance to make a very interesting study, but this fault was remedied in succeeding dances, and the spectator looking down upon the floor just before supper was served saw an uninterrupted area of human faces and figures.

THE GUESTS.

Among those present were Collector Arthur, Mrs. Arthur, and Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, Miss Edith Cooper, and Miss Mary Redmond, A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, with Judge Smith and Miss Smith of Long Branch, and Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, ex-Recorder Smith and Miss Smith, Police Justice Smith, Algernon S. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, District Attorney Phelps and Mrs. Phelps, Professor and Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Arthur Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Mrs. Phillip Gaiager, Erastus Brooks and Miss Brooks, Charles A. Dana and Miss Dana, Deputy Collector Dudley K. Phelps and Mrs. Phelps, Assistant District Attorney George H. Lyon, Mrs. John C. Fremont, Mrs. John E. Robinson, Gen. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Cox, Judge Sedgwick, Miss Rachel Hunter, Charity Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Police Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt, Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. C. V. Ostrander, Mr. H. Van Wycke, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mr. Mitchell, J. A. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. Gen. T. F. Meagher, Thomas J. Creamer, Mrs. R. F. Corlies, John P. Dutcher, John P. Fitch, George W. Stetson and Miss Wagner, Washington I. Bishop and Miss Truss, Mr. and Mrs. Groot, Chandos Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Draper, A. J. De Neufville, John W. Ellis, James W. Gerard, Meredith Harland, John Augustus Hamilton, John Taylor Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey Johnson, Mrs. Edmund Knower, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mme. Neftel, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Thayer, Mrs. John Sherwood, Lawrence Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Appleton, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn, George Gilbert Haven, Assistant District Attorney Joseph Bell, James Hoguet, Dennis O'Donohue, Miss Van Zandt, of Staten Island; ex-Senator A. W. Palmer, of Dutchess County, N. Y., and Mrs. Palmer; ex-Gov. Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Quintard, Lester Wallack, Arthur Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ayer, and Miss Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Myers, and Mrs. Traphagen.

THE BOXES.

The occupants of the boxes were as follows:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

D. Dr. S. Kingsland.
E. Mrs. Dinsmore.
F. Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow and Mrs. Edward L. Cooper.
G. Mrs. B. S. Clark.
H. Mrs. Thomas Lord, Jr.
I. Mrs. J. R. Boyd.
N. Mrs. A. T. Stewart.
O. Mrs. D. Cranford.
P. Mrs. Clarence Seward.
Q. Mrs. Gilman.
R. Mrs. W. S. Gurnee.
S. Mrs. Roosevelt.

BALCONY BOXES.

1. Mrs. Vail.
2. Mrs. Richy.
3. Mrs. S. B. Smith.
4. Mrs. Noel.
5. Mrs. Noel.
6. Mrs. Kingsland.
7. Mrs. Howell.
8. Mrs. L. I. Ponvert.
9. Mrs. J. J. Bascom.
10. A. L. Brown.
11. Mrs. Huffman.
12. Mrs. Herrman.
13. Mrs. Morrill.
14. Miss Hunter.
15. Mrs. Hemingway.
16. Mrs. Hitchcock.
17. Mrs. Raymond.
18. J. D. Goin.
19. Mr. Beadleston.
20. Douglas Taylor.
21. M. J. Ward.
22. Mrs. Tweddle.
23. Mrs. N. Raphiel.
24. J. B. Hallock.
25. Mr. Kingsland.
26. F. B. Halsey.
27. T. M. Amory.
28. Mrs. Tilfair.
29. Mr. D. Kingsland.
30. Mrs. Read.
31. Mr. C. Bell.

SECOND TIER.

40. Mrs. Hoyt.
41. J. C. Smith.
42. W. B. Ogden.
43. Mrs. Stilwell.
44. Mrs. Sims.
45. Mrs. Mills.
46. Mrs. Gunther.
47. Mrs. H. Herriot.
48. J. E. Simmons.
49. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.
50. Mrs. Monell.
51. Mrs. Kingsland.
52. J. J. Peake.
53. N. M. Keene.
54. Mrs. Joseph Drexel.
55. Mrs. Riggs.
56. Mrs. Raphael.
57. Mrs. Tilford.
58. Mrs. Magown.
59. Mrs. Palmer.
60. O. B. Potter.
61. R. S. Mison.
62. G. L. Montague.
63. Mrs. Phelps.

ARTISTS' BOXES.

Gounod—Mrs. D. Kingsland.
Verdi—Clark Bell.
Donizetti—Mrs. Isaac Sherman.
Bellini—E. P. Sampson.
Meyerbeer—Mrs. Baxter.
Rossini—Mrs. Roberts.
Mozart—Mrs. Gilbert.
Grisi—M. M. Van Buren.
Lagrange—Lester Wallack.
Piccolomini—Mrs. Allien.
Patti—H. Vail.
Kellogg—R. R. Dunbar.
Nilsson—Mrs. Musgrave.

UPPER TIER.

102. Mrs. Noelsten.
103. Mrs. Beach.
104. Mrs. Packer.
106. Mrs. Wakeman.
107. E. D. Allen.
108. Mrs. Callahan.
109. Mrs. Bierstadt.
110. Mrs. Barny.
111. Mrs. Watson.
112. Mrs. Smith.
114. Mrs. Lord.
116. J. M. Dixon.
117. Mr. Delsalro.
118. Mrs. Bradstreet.
119. Mr. Neall Plum.

COSTUMES OF THE LADIES.

The ladies' toilets comprised some of the most elaborate and costly ever worn at a public ball. The majority were very *décolleté*, the cut in the corsage being rounded. The skirts were generally very much gathered in the back and very *bouffant*, and the trails were, if possible, longer than ever before. Ornaments were worn everywhere. Flowers, natural and embroidered, were the most popular decorations after lace. Back combs were very much worn, and the coiffure was universally plain, without any false hair. A great deal of tinsel was used. It would be utterly impossible to describe a one-hundredth part of the really superb dresses worn at the ball, but the following are a few of the most noticeable:

Mrs. John C. Fremont wore a pink silk, covered with deep Valenciennes lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, a pale blue corded silk, with Wateau back and trail of maroon-colored velvet; front of basque and decorations of front of skirt of the same velvet; the whole trimmed with point aiguille lace; necklace of gold and diamonds; earrings of large emeralds; back comb ornamented with rubies and diamonds; coiffure of white and red roses.

Mrs. Edward Cooper, lavender brocaded silk, trimmed with point aiguille lace, diamond ornaments, and head-dress of white roses.

Mrs. John E. Robinson, black silk, profusely trimmed with bows of orange and scarlet ribbons; magnificent diamond ornaments.

Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, black velvet, trimmed with deep falls of duchesse lace; lace bertha; diamond jewelry and coiffure of white ostrich plumes.

Miss Dana, daughter of Charles A. Dana, pale blue corded silk, trimmed with point appliqué lace; coiffure of ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, pink silk trimmed with point appliqué lace and natural flowers; pearl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Benjamin K. Phelps in maize-colored silk trimmed with wide bands of black velvet; hair powdered and ornamented with ostrich plumes; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Dudley K. Phelps, in white silk, trimmed with wide festoons of natural flowers and point aiguille lace; head-dress of roses.

Mrs. Chester A. Arthur and Miss French, both white silk, trimmed with point aiguille lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Thomas Hicks, pink silk trimmed with deep point lace.

Mrs. C. N. Ostrander, green silk trimmed with point appliqué lace.

Miss Ellen E. Follett, daughter of Alonzo Follett, light blue silk. Her sister, Miss Hortie M. Follett, light green silk.

A white silk and maroon velvet costume, heavily trimmed with deep flounces of old Duchess lace, and magnificent necklace, ear-rings and armlets of diamonds, was much admired.

Among the other costumes were the following: A dark green velvet embroidered with white floss, and ornamented with heavy white cording.

A canary-colored brocaded silk; overdress and blue silk skirt.

A black velvet basque with maize-colored sleeves, maize-colored skirt, black velvet sash, trail, and bows, the whole ornamented with natural flowers.

A light pink silk trimmed profusely with tiny pink flowers.

A purple velvet robe heavily trimmed with point aiguille lace beaded at intervals by large bunches of bright-colored flowers.

A white silk and black velvet dress, the two stuffs being about equally proportioned, the corsage, front and back, shoulders, and the skirt ornamented with large nosegays.

A pale green corded silk trimmed with many flounces of Chantilly lace a foot deep.

A dark blue velvet basque and panier, with sleeves and skirt of *cafe-au-lait* colored silk, the whole trimmed with bunches of tiny white flowers.

A violet-colored satin, trimmed with very deep flounces of point appliqué lace.

A green silk elaborately embroidered with white flowers.

Another green silk profusely decorated with silver vines and leaves.

A white satin, trimmed with deep falls of Brussels lace.

A *cafe-au-lait* colored silk, extremely décolleté, trimmed with wide bands of purple velvet over Valenciennes lace.

A black velvet robe on a young girl, trimmed with black satin and Brussels lace; white feathers in her hair.

A pink brocaded silk overdress and underskirt of a darker shade of pink; the whole elaborately trimmed with bows of the stuff.

A blue silk basque, embroidered a width of three inches with colored flowers; skirt of white suisse, dotted over with embroidery.

A white silk bodice and white tulle skirt, both covered with golden spangles.

A dark purple velvet basque and trail, with pink front of skirt trimmed with deep purple fringe.

A light green silk, embroidered all over with natural flowers.

A black tarletan dress, profusely trimmed with orange and crimson bows and streamers.

A violet silk and violet velvet dress, trimmed with very costly point aiguille lace.

A light blue brocaded silk, trimmed with point appliqué lace, covered with shells; magnificent pearl necklace, earrings and tiara.

A black tarletan dress, trimmed with white tarletan; necklace of narrow black velvet, from which were strung numerous solitaire diamond pendants.

A white silk, embroidered in black, with black velvet sleeves.

A light blue silk, trimmed with brown velvet.

A white satin, nearly covered with very deep flounces of rare old lace, ornamented with tiny bunches of roses.

A pink satin, trimmed with purple velvet over point aiguille lace.

A light blue silk, trimmed with crimson silk bands and natural flowers.

A white tulle dress, covered with daisies heading streamers of marine grasses.

A white silk, the front and rear of the corsage thickly studded with glass beads.

A black tarletan, embroidered in colors, and profusely ornamented with pink and scarlet ribbons.

A dark blue silk, covered with blue silk cord in an intricate design.

A blue silk, the outsides of the sleeves and the edges of the corsage and several skirts embroidered with closely set white flowers.

A white silk, covered with wide box-pleating; each depression being filled with glass trimming.

A blue silk, magnificently embroidered and trimmed with rich point lace.

The display of diamonds was the finest ever witnessed in the Academy.

THE ORDER OF DANCING.

At midnight the dancing had reached its height, and continued without intermission until the programme had been finished. The order of dance was as follows:

1.	Quadrille,	Une Nuit à Granada.	Strauss.
		Promenade—Salve Dimora, Faust,	Gounod
2.	Valse,	Rechtsleben,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—Odi Tu,	Mattei
3.	Galop,	Schwalbenflug,	Wiegand.
		Promenade—Lohengrin,	Wagner.
4.	Valse,	Lebensnuise,	Lanner.
		Promenade—Le Premier Amour,	Neumann.
5.	Galop,	Unter die Ems,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—Terzetto, Mononetto Secondo,	Rossini.
6.	Lanciers,	Saratoga,	Lander.
		Promenade—Forsaken,	Gabriel.
7.	Valse,	Jolly Fellows,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—La Jolie Parfumeuse,	Offenbach.
8.	Galop,	En Avant,	Zickoff.
		Promenade—Sehnsucht,	Mendelssohn.
9.	Valse,	Cagliostro,	J. Strauss.
		Promenade—Rose Song, Talisman,	Balfe.
10.	Galop,	Wo Man lacht und lebt,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—Die Fischer,	Kucken.
11.	Lanciers,	Cavalier,	Wiegand.
		Promenade—Ruy Blas,	Marchetti.
12.	Valse,	Giroflé Girofla,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—Abendstille,	Gumbert.
13.	Galop,	Argonauta,	Schelling.
		Promenade—Connais tu, Mignon,	Thomas.
14.	Valse,	La Manola,	Lander.
		Promenade—Canti, ridi dormi,	Gounod.
15.	Galop,	Kleine Kronik,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—La Fille de Mme. Angot,	Lecocq.
16.	Lanciers,	La Jolie Parfumeuse,	Ross.
		Promenade—Jota di los Torreros,	Yradier.
17.	Valse,	Aulalleder,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—Ballad, Prophète,	Meyerbeer.
18.	Galop,	Bergmanslust,	Haselman.
		Promenade—In Dunkler Nacht,	Abt.
19.	Valse,	Du und Die	J. Strauss.
		Promenade—Jessonda,	Spohr.
20.	Galop,	Ohne Aufenthalt,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—La Belle Bordelaise,	Lamotte.
21.	Lanciers,	Grand Union,	Wiegand.
		Promenade—Brindisi, Traviata,	Verdi.
22.	Valse,	Atonnenten,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—Looking back,	Sullivan.
23.	Galop,	Tik-tak,	J. Strauss.
		Promenade—Madame l'Archiduc,	Offenbach.
24.	Valse,	Théorien,	E. Strauss.
		Promenade—Dormi Pure,	Scuderi.
25.	Galop,	Post Ofener Elsport,	Strauss.
		Promenade—Good Night, Farewell,	Kucken.

SOCIETE CULINAIRE PHILANTHROPIQUE.

This worthy association gives its annual ball and supper at Irving Hall to-night. Both events are looked forward to with considerable interest, and the last named especially is always expected with bright anticipation by all the *gourmets* in town. This year's *menu*, it should be said, is more liberal and artistic than ever, and a mere glance at the tables at Irving Hall this evening will surprise even experienced gourmands by the view it will afford of the possibilities of the cuisine of the period.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK—GOV. TILDEN'S CANAL COMMISSION—A BILL FOR A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE STATE PRISONS—THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

In the Assembly, this morning, upward of two hours was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Fish's bill in relation to the regulating, grading, and improving of the streets of the City of New-York. Also, the bill introduced by the same gentleman, relative to the annual expenditures of the City Government and the departments of New-York. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hayes, which aims to secure an easy settlement of contested election cases, by providing that within twenty-four hours after an election the returns from each election district shall be handed, sealed, to the Chairman of the Board of County Canvassers, who shall preserve them for not less than two years after such election. An act to prevent speculation in theatre tickets was introduced by Mr. Peabody. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any person not employed by the establishment to offer for sale or to sell tickets of admission to any concert, circus, theatrical or operatic performance within one thousand feet of the building or place where such performance is held. Mr. Galvin introduced the familiar bill which has been very properly defeated by former Legislatures, which provides that certain persons may recover pay for their services in serving notices from the Tax Commissioners Department of the City of New-York between the 4th of February and the 4th of May, 1870, notwithstanding the fact that they were not employed by a full board.

GOV. TILDEN'S CANAL COMMISSION.

For some time past it has been a matter of general comment here and in the canal district of the State, that Gov. Tilden's Canal Commission has not yet made its report to the Legislature. The commission was appointed for the express purpose of giving in its report during the present session, and with the understanding that it would suggest some plan or system by which the canals of the State could be more economically and honestly managed. In view of the delay, Mr. Burleigh, Chairman of the Canal Committee of the House, this morning introduced the following:

> *Whereas,* By a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, March 31, 1875, the Governor was authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission whose duty it should be to investigate the affairs of the canals, and whereas, such commission was subsequently duly appointed and confirmed, and whereas, such a commission, among other things, was instructed to report the testimony they should take, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they should deem warranted by the facts, to the Governor and to the Legislature at the opening of its next session; and, whereas, such commission have in pursuance of the power vested in them by such concurrent resolution, and subsequent legislation confirmatory thereof, caused such investigation to be made, and have, in pursuance of the duty imposed upon them, from time to time made reports of testimony taken, and the conclusions therefrom and recommendations thereon, to the Governor; and, whereas, the Legislature has been opened and in session for four weeks, and no compliance has been had, as ordered by said concurrent resolution, in the matter of the report to be made to the Legislature at its opening; and whereas, the said Commission have personally examined the work on the Erie and Champlain Canals, done under contracts alleged and supposed to have been of a fraudulent character; and whereas, any recommendations and suggestions from said Commission which will be for the interest of the State should be adopted by the Legislature at its present session; and whereas, further delay will render it difficult if not impossible for the Legislature to examine such report during its present session, so that such measures may be taken as will remedy existing evils and provide for the future economical and honest administration of the affairs of the canals; therefore
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> *Resolved,* (if the Senate concur,) That the commission appointed under and in pursuance of a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, passed March 31, 1875, whose duty it was to investigate the affairs of the canals of the State, be instructed and required to report to the Legislature within one week all the testimony they have taken, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they have or shall deem warranted by the facts, under and by virtue of the powers and requirements of the concurrent resolution above named.

The resolutions were tabled under the rule. A resolution introduced by Mr. Forster calls upon the Chairmen of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State to transmit to the Legislature at the earliest possible day a statement showing the amount of assessment on personal property on each corporation assessed in the county and the names of such corporations. This was passed.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Schoonmaker—at the instance, it is said, of Gov. Tilden—introduced in the Senate this morning a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of four persons to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons. Ex-Gov. Dix, ex-Gov. Hoffman, Gen. Merritt of St. Lawrence County, and men of that class, have already been spoken of in connection with the proposed investigating committee, but nothing definite with regard to its composition has yet been settled on. It is the purpose of the Legislature to make the investigation extend back over several years, so that, if possible, the root of the evil may be reached. Sec. 13 of the bill introduced provides that no person sworn under the provisions of the act shall be excused from testifying on the ground that his evidence would tend to criminate or degrade him, but the testimony of any witness examined under the provisions of this act shall not be used against him on the trial of any indictment or criminal prosecution, other than for perjury committed on such examination. Mr. Schoomaker's bill, if it is passed, will be much altered, but the principal change will place in the Legislature the power to name the members of the commission. This evening the Senate Commission on State Prisons had the bill under consideration. When the amended bill leaves the committee it will give the Senate the power to name the members of the Commission, and fix a day on which the result of the investigation is to be reported to the Legislature. It will provide also that witnesses who gives testimony shall be examined by counsel. Some other amendments will be made before the bill leaves the committee.

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, before adjournment, went into executive session. It was understood that the secret session was held for the purpose of considering the name of Mr. J. Sturgis, sent in by Gov. Tilden for Canal Appraiser. Yesterday morning the Governor received the resignation of Thadeus C. Davis, whose term in the office for which Mr. Sturgiss was nominated expired some time ago, but who held over under the law until the appointment of his successor. The fact that Davis sent in his resignation this morning materially affects Mr. Sturgess' chance of confirmation, for, rather than retain Davis in office, many of the Republican Senators would vote for the confirmation of Sturgess. Mr. Sturgess will not now be confirmed by the Senate, and it is probable that the office resigned by Davis will remain vacant during the Governor's term.

This morning the President of the Senate announced as the committee called for by Senator Vedder's resolution, to give expression to the sentiments of the Senate on the death of Vice President Wilson, Senators Vedder, Harris, and Kennaday. Senator Starbuck introduced a bill which provides that the Presiding Justices of Courts of Oyer and Terminer shall have the power to grant new trials to prisoners after conviction, before or after sentence, on exceptions taken at the trial or upon newly-discovered evidence. The motion may be heard on the minutes or upon affidavits.

Senator Bradley introduced a bill, the provisions of which allow railroad companies to change their route without reorganizing the company, by complying with the laws in existence in reference to the acquirement of land. Senator Prince will introduce to-morrow a bill designed to hold to a stricter accountability the commissions for street openings, &c., appointed by the Supreme Court. The provisions of the existing law are so loose that the making of reports can be easily avoided.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this evening to consider the case of Cavanagh against Jacobs. The contestant was represented by ex-Speaker Henry Smith and Col. Robert Johnson, and Senator Jacobs by N. J. Comstock. Mr. Smith claimed that an injustice, which he believed to be unintentional, had been done his client, in that he had not received notification of the hearing accorded Senator Jacobs at a previous meeting of the committee. Because of this he had not been enabled to consider the points made by Judge Morris until this evening. He further claimed that in ordering more definite specifications the committee sought to apply to the contestant a rule which should also apply to the sitting member. If they were compelled to specify each complaint, and the same was not required of the sitting member, Senator Jacobs might avail himself of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, by calling every elector of the Third Senatorial District as a witness, thus extending the investigation over the term of the office; therefore it was but justice that when they were compelled to put in their specifications the sitting member should be required to furnish specifications at the same time. After further argument Senator Jacobs agreed to that proposition. The committee decided that the contestants should have until Thursday to comply with the order concerning specifications; that the sitting member should at that time put in his side of the case, with the privilege of having an extension of time, and that if both parties desire the committee will be ready to hear proof.

Senator Morrissey will to-morrow introduce an important bill relating to the payment of assessments in New-York City. It is for the relief of property-owners, and provides that all assessments for local improvements confirmed prior to the first day of January, 1876, may be paid at the option of the person liable to pay the same in three installments, the first on or before December 31, 1876; the second on or before Dec. 31, 1877, and the third on or before the 31st of December, 1878. Upon a failure in the payment of any of the installments the privileges conferred by the bill are to be forfeited and the balance of assessments unpaid may be enforced as if the statute had never been enacted.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary had a protracted session to-day, occupying most of the time in a consideration of the bill to repeal the so-called *City Register* law. The matter was referred to a subcommittee, of which Mr. Strahan is Chairman, with power to report by bill. The committee will prepare a bill which will provide for the publication of law calendars and court notices by such newspaper as shall do the work at the lowest rate and to the satisfaction of the Bench and Bar. The Senate Committee on Cities to-day agreed to report in favor of Senator Morrissey's bill, which provides that the Common Council of New-York City shall have power to determine the rate of wages to be paid to laborers employed by the City and that such rate shall not exceed $2 a day.

COL. LONG IN AFRICA.

ERNEST LINANT AND THIRTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS KILLED BY THE SAVAGES—PLANS FOR EXPLORING THE RIVER JUBA.

Another letter from Col. Long describing his doings in Africa is printed below. This, like his former letters, is given to the readers of THE TIMES exclusively, and his many friends in this country will see that he is neither idle nor in a section where the greatest safety is insured. The information about his exploring plans and the general purpose of the Khédive will be read with great interest, and later letters will give the further results of his expedition.

CAMP ON JUBA RIVER, TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM MOUTH, FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF EQUATOR, Nov. 22, 1875.

I am just in receipt of news that young Ernest Linant, who was sent to M'Tsè by Col. Gordova, with forty soldiers, to make a topographical survey of the country, was attacked on his return by a part of the same band that attacked me at M'Koolè on Aug. 17, 1874. Linant and all his men, excepting three, were massacred by the savages. This dreadful affair is only a repetition of the bloody affair which I had with them, accompanied by two soldiers, killing eighty-two. * * * My book may wait upon the certain opening of a road from this coast to M'Tsè. This expedition, of which I am to be commander, numbers about seven hundred troops. It is in its inception, but I will give you a few details. The River Juba is undiscovered country. The mouth of the river is stormy and wild, as the waters of the river and sea meet here in angry conflict for mastery. That renders entrance very difficult. In the attempt we were obliged to go further, to Fort Kisenager, garrisoned by the piratical-looking soldiers of Said Borgarsch, Sultan of Zanzibar. Shortly after occupation of this place by me with a detachment of artillery and infantry, the Cheik (Governor) fled. Twelve and a half miles' march along the sea-shore brought me to the banks of the River Juba, where, on a high bluff, commanding a view of the Indian Ocean upon the north, may been seen a deserted village on the opposite bank, while westward a great plain upon which may be seen the ostrich, lion, leopard, wild ass, and zebra, &c. In a short time I may explore this river, and with every means at my disposal it may be done quickly and with little danger. I will write you again when things may have taken some definite direction. It is said that Col. Gordova is already en route to open a road to the sea. He will doubtless come quickly, as Stanley has been before him and already, perhaps, submitted his work and published it to the world. Gordova's coming will doubtless be the signal for some definite form of government here, and as I am not an aspirant I hope that the month of April may see me back on the way to Cairo. The Government doubtless called me back peremptorily thinking that we should have hot work here, but, as the case has proved, our occupation has been welcomed by the natives. The "Soumalich" is Mussulman by faith, and his origin is doubtless Arab. Their resemblance to the people of Ugunda is but another proof of my impressions as to the origin of the people of Ugunda, on the Lake Victoria N'Yanza. I represented in my speech before La Société de Géographe de Paris, in July last, that the Arab nomad, since the days that the standard of Arab invasion was planted upon these shores and in India, invaded the interior and left a change of color in the negro as well as an idea of a Deity, an idea which is not innate with the negro. His Highness the Khédive thus pushes the frontier of Egypt to this point on the east coast to strike the interior of Lake Victoria and perhaps westward to the Atlantic, carrying civilization in his wake, reuniting the savage tribes, and thus, with that magnetic talisman the bond of Islamism, preparing a speedy revolution and amelioration in the state of the negro—invincible to the (to him) cold and unmeaning religion of the European. This is not all. The Arab is patriarchal in his government, and his slavery becomes a boon to the negro. Livingstone, the great African traveler, wrote to Stanley that he wished some common-sensed person (meaning that Speke was a fool) would visit M'Tsè and refute the horrid stories of the negro propensity for blood, and said that Dahomey was a very humane and intelligent gentleman. Stanley was then in Ashantee, writing up the "bloody doings" at Coomassie, at which my story of M'Tsè and the thirty decapitated in my honor was insignificant. The lamented Dr. Livingstone permitted himself, in his zeal for the negro, to throw a shadow upon the veracity of his countryman, the late Capt. Speke, who once visited M'Tsè, going from Zanzibar. And the perfidious Albionites, drunk with the greatness of the great explorer, dared not, in the name of an honest and intelligent traveler, meet the insult.

Since the above was written, I have made an exploration up the Juba River to a point inland 150 miles from the mouth. The river is deep and rapid, and filled with crocodiles, and its banks inhabited by monkeys and the natives, who cry "Yambo! yambo!" in salutation; great crowds of naked and ugly women, sprinkled here and there with beautiful Abyssinian girls. There is a luxuriant vegetation. I propose to push to this point as a reconnoissance.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. REALL, OF PHILADELPHIA, EXPRESSES HIS REGRETS FOR HAVING MADE SPEAKER KERR'S LETTER PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The wide comment on Speaker Kerr's letter to Mr. J. H. Reall, of this city, induced that gentleman this evening to state to your correspondent that he did not regard himself as breaking confidence when he made the letter public. It was in answer to an article contained in a newspaper, and partook of the nature of an "open letter," with which the community at large have been made so familiar of late. He regrets exceedingly that the publication of the epistle should, in any way, damage Gov. Hendricks' chances for the Presidential nomination, but thinks if Mr. Kerr is for Hendricks he should not be ashamed to acknowledge the fact.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, recently appointed, will hold a meeting at their rooms in this city to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential campaign. A President, Secretary, and other officers of the committee will be elected.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

MONTPELIER, Feb. 1.—The express train on the Central Vermont railroad, bound north, was delayed five hours this morning near South Royalton, on account of the forward trucks of a sleeping-car jumping the track, the train running some two miles before the engineer could be signalled. No one was hurt.

RUTLAND, Feb. 1.—The mixed train from Bellows' Falls, due here at 9:20 A. M., partially ran off the track at North Clarendon to-day. A car containing twenty passengers was overturned and considerably damaged. All the passengers escaped with slight injuries except Horace Todd, of Cuttingsville, who was injured internally. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

WORCESTER, Feb. 1.—At the Senatorial election, in the Second District, to fill the vacancy to-day, A. C. Mayhew, (Republican,) of Milford, was elected, receiving 1,719 votes to 1,105 for Jonathan Wood, (Democrat,) of Grafton.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM—THE EXPENDITURES IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING—TAXATION OF RAILROADS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

The sessions of both houses were very short to-day. In the House a joint resolution was adopted directing the Commissioners of the State Library to supply to the British Museum such copies of minutes and journals of the houses, public documents, and legal reports as can be spared or bought, for a money equivalent, or in exchange for other documents of value to the library. Mr. Brown offered a bill regulating the business of pawn-brokerage, requiring the broker to pay $50 license, and to have been a citizen of the United States for one year and a resident of the State. Mr. Lewis, of Hudson, offered an important resolution in relation to the expenditure of moneys for improvements in the Capitol building. He prefaced the introduction of the resolution with a few explanatory remarks. In 1871, he said, Commissioners were appointed to make improvements in the State-house, and $60,000 were appropriated to defray the expenses. In 1872 the further sum of $129,000 was appropriated to cover their expenditures. In 1873 $40,000, and in 1875 $15,000 more were appropriated. Each act requires the Commissioners to file a report of their expenditures with the State Controller, and to report to the then next succeeding Legislature an itemized account of the expenditures. But, so far as Mr. Lewis had been able to learn, no vouchers had been filed with the Controller, nor any report submitted to either Legislature required by the act. Mr. Lewis' motion, which was adopted, directed the Commissioners to report to the present Legislature at as early a day as possible an itemized account of their expenditures.

Mr. Wright, the newly-elected Treasurer, filed his bond to-day. The bondsmen are Gen. Gershom Mott, a Philadelphia millionaire named Flanagan, J. Bingham Woodward, William Dolton, G. S. Cannon, John H. Gaskell, Henry Longstreet, and Capt. Raymond. The committee appointed to draft general laws, in accordance with the new Constitution, has been in session during the greater part of the day. The first bill under discussion was the General Railroad Tax bill. An effort was made to open the way for the United Railway Companies to step in and take advantage of the act. Mr. Youngblood offered an amendment, providing that whenever a company holding, as do the United Railway Companies, an indefeasable contract with the State, shall file with the Secretary of State a renunciation of such contract, they shall be permitted to take the benefit of the law. The United Railways are now obliged to pay $100,000 into the State Treasury under their contract, which they cannot be compelled to pay under the Tax bill, and Mr. Youngblood's amendment was lost by a vote of 6 to 6. The bill was then ordered to be reported. The committee then passed to the discussion of the proper system of selecting grand and petty jurors. Except in Hudson County, the jurors are at present selected by the Sheriffs. Mr. Lewis introduced a bill providing for their selection by two commissioners, one of each party, to be selected by the Judges of the Common Pleas Courts in each county. No definite action had been taken when the committee rose.

A bill passed the House to-day providing for registry in special elections. The purpose is to affect the approaching special election for Sheriff in Essex County. It will be put through the Senate to-morrow. This evening a printed bill was laid on the tables of members of both houses materially affecting railroad corporations. Who introduced it, or when, no one seems to know, but it reached members in printed form. It provides that in the case of any railroad traversing New-Jersey and extending its line into any other State foreclosures of mortgages in New-Jersey shall run along with foreclosures in the other State, and the sale shall be made in the other State, and a new company to be organized to run the road shall succeed to all the rights given to the foreclosed roads by their original charters. The bill is said to have been introduced so as to permit the passage of Erie Railway property in New-Jersey into the hands of New-York stockholders.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

THE RAIDS ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE—LETTER FROM THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives for the information of the Special Committee on the Mexican Border Troubles, in response to a letter from that committee, copies of reports and correspondence in 1874, 1875, and 1876 relative to troubles on the Rio Grande frontier. In reply to the committee, whether the department can dispose of a sufficient force to give complete protection to the Rio Grande border, from the mouth of the river to Laredo, and at such points between Laredo and Fort Dennison as may need protection, without detriment to the general service, the force necessary, in the opinion of the committee, being two full regiments of the best class of mounted troops, with infantry to garrison the main stations, the General of the Army reports as follows:

"I doubt the possibility of preventing all raids across the Mexican border from Brownsville to Eagle Pass, 382 miles, but they may in a great measure be prevented by increasing the strength of the companies on the frontier. Congress, by simply authorizing the President, at his discretion, to increase each company serving there to 100 enlisted men, would meet the emergency more economically than by any other course possible. One such regiment of infantry, say the Eleventh or Twenty-fourth, with one regiment of cavalry, the Eighth, and a part of the Tenth; this increase would suffice. I am convinced that a single company of 100 men is more efficient than two of the present small companies. The only cavalry regiment that could be sent to the Rio Grande this Winter would be the Third, now on the Union Pacific Railroad, and that would leave this road exposed to raids from the Sioux, who are always to be mistrusted.

The documents are voluminous, giving much information concerning the depredations, from army officers and others. The following are extracts: Major A. P. Morrow, in a dispatch dated Dec. 16, 1875, says he had reliable information that 150 Lipon Apaches and Kickapoos were then encamped on the spot where Gen. Mackenzie struck them in May, 1873. They were nearly destitute, having recently been driven from the Plains by Col. Shafer. In his opinion these were the Indians who were driving the cattle from San Felipe. There seemed to Major Morrow no possibility of stopping their raids except by following them across the river. Lieut. Goodwin, under date of Dec. 25, writes that on the 23d he proceeded to the Rio Grande River at a point where it was reported that some five hundred head of cattle had been crossed, the cattle, it was said by the citizens of the place, having been stolen from their herds either by the Mexicans or Mexicans and Indians. More than two hundred head had been driven over. The depredations are all committed so near the river that it is almost impossible to recover stolen property without following them across. It was reported to Lieut. Goodwin, by a citizen, that he saw the Mexicans drive one hundred head of cattle over the river. The general impression is that Mexicans and Indians have a rendezvous in the mountains and work together.

Capt. L. H. Carpenter states that while at Del Norte, he learned from trustworthy American residents on the Mexican side, that a band of Mescalero Apaches, under a chief named Alsato, effected an agreement with the Mexican Government some time ago, amounting to a truce, under which they have been trading continually in the Mexican town of Presidio Del Norte, residing for the most of the time, however, in the Sierra Blanca, near the town of San Carlos, Mexico. Capt. Carpenter is satisfied from what he has learned from various sources, that the Indians have been constantly depredating on the American side, and carrying stock and other spoils to Mexico to trade, with impunity. At San Carlos and Presidio Del Norte he had learned that Alsato had lately made application to the Mexican Government for a pass for other bands of Apaches who wish to be admitted to the same trading privileges enjoyed by his own. There was also a report among the Mexicans in Del Norte that these bands have lately joined Alsato. As these Indians have made their homes in one of the most rugged and broken regions in the country it would necessarily be extremely difficult to dislodge them. A single detachment proceeding against them could hardly hope to be successful, for as soon as alarmed the Indians fly across the Rio Grande, where they find friends and protection.

Inspector Gen. R. H. Davis says there are 60,000 Mexican population between the Rio Grande and Nueces Rivers. Many of them are idle, indolent, and vagrant people, who are persistent cattle thieves, and some of whom, in connection with bands of the same race from Mexico, frequently raid upon the settlements, stealing stock, robbing ranches, and sometimes murdering the inhabitants. To such an extent have these depredations been committed that this country has been greatly despoiled of its stock, and the raising of it has become more or less hazardous. These raids and the stealing generally have become a curse to the land. There is much less planting than heretofore, and those having stock are selling and offering it for sale at scarcely half its value. Those who give information against the thieves or aid in their arrest and punishment are threatened with death. Sums of money have been paid for murders and offered for other assassinations. The outlook now is that a border war may, with reason, be anticipated if these depredations and murders are continued and one-half the reports are true.

FRAUDULENT BANKING CONCERNS.

The Essex County (N. J.) Grand Jury came into court yesterday and submitted a presentment regarding fraudulent banking concerns. The document opened with a preamble setting forth that many persons were conducting the business of banking in such a manner as to jeopardize the interests of persons with whom they are dealing and whose property they hold in trust, and that there is no means of reaching them except by civil courts, which often fail of accomplishing the desired object through the insolvency of persons against whom civil suits may be brought. The jury recommend that the offenses complained of be made indictable misdemeanors. The jury also recommended the speedy enactment of a law requiring banks, savings banks, institutions, trust companies, and other like corporations to make and publish at stated periods during the year full statements of their liabilities and assets, and the particular mode of investing their deposits.

A VERMONT TRAGEDY.

A SON KILLS HIS FATHER AND MOTHER—HIS ATTEMPT ON HIS WIFE'S LIFE—HIS OWN HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

NEWPORT, Vt. Feb. 1.—Silas Wilder who killed his father and mother with an axe at East Lyndon, Vt., to-day, cut his wife's throat, then his own, and afterward hanged himself, was thirty years old and a well to do farmer. His parents opposed his marriage and made his marital life very unpleasant. This morning a difficulty arose between them, which probably drove him to the deed. The wife may recover. They had been married but a year. There is a terrible excitement at East Lyndon over the tragedy. It is supposed that Wilder was laboring under temporary insanity superinduced by excessive excitement and passion. The details of the tragedy are most horrible. His father and mother were aged respectively seventy-three and seventy years. The immediate cause of the affair was an altercation with his wife, who in altering a pair of overalls had made them too short. After angry words Wilder started for the shed, saying he would get an axe and end the trouble. His wife followed him and seized the axe, when he drew a dirk and stabbed her. He left her for dead, and, taking the axe, started for his father, who had followed him, and struck him a fearful blow, the axe crushing through the old man's head. At this point he appeared still further infuriated, and next attacked his mother, killing her with three fearful blows over the head and breast, and leaving her lying at the front door, he returned to the shed and found his father had crawled into the kitchen. He struck him as he lay upon the floor, and the axe crushed through his head and remained fixed in the floor. He then cut his own throat, and death not ensuing at once, he ran to the barn, fastened a rope around his neck and jumped from a beam. The fall broke his neck and he died instantly. The father and mother are both dead. The wife, it is thought, may recover.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 1.—The trial of Landis was resumed this morning. Judge Reed presided. Hon. James H. Nixon, counsel for the defense, who had not concluded his remarks at the time of Monday's adjournment, resumed his argument. Referring especially to the plea of insanity offered by the defense, he claimed that it had been shown by good, competent witnesses and influential citizens, men who had known the defendant long and well, that before the shooting and on the fatal day his reason had been dethroned. Counsel then argued that the hereditary taint in the defendant's blood, the great strain on his mental power occasioned by the creation and building of Vineland, and his severe domestic troubles, had aggravated his disordered brain and impelled him to commit the rash deed. Such a man, in such a condition of mind, he argued, could not be held responsible for his acts. Again, he argued that, aside from these considerations, it had been shown that the abscesses in the head of the deceased were not the creation of a bullet, but rather of Carruth's medical advisers, and, if they killed him, assuredly the prisoner's life or liberty should not be placed in jeopardy because of Carruth's misconduct or the ignorance of his physicians. Mr. Nixon concluded with an eloquent plea, not for mercy, but for equal and exact justice, whose ends, he thought, would be subserved by the discharge of the defendant.

Ex-Chancellor Williamson followed in behalf of the defense. He argued that it had been shown by some of the best surgical talent in the country that the ball in Carruth's head had been safely located, that it was encysted and a harmless tenant of the brain, and that from the moment of the shooting the work of reconstruction had begun and Carruth soon became convalescent. The counsel laid great stress upon the fact that the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey, after a careful examination into the matter, released the defendant on bail, thus virtually pronouncing Carruth out of danger from the original wound. At this time, according to the affidavits of his own physicians and the opinion of his relations and friends he was out of danger. His recovery had been rapid, and he would have lived but for the probing of Drs. Morgan and Fuller, who with hard inflexible silver probes, broke through the healthy brain matter, causing the formation of these brain abscesses from which he died. Again, argued the counsel it has been shown that these abscesses were not in the track made by the bullet, but to the right of it, and exactly where the probes of these physicians had penetrated. Furthermore, he argued that the life of the man could have been saved had the abscess protruding through the orifice of the skull been opened. Why was it not opened? If not because the physicians failed of their duty then it was a case of malpractice; and if because Carruth would not permit of it then he died of his own misconduct, and Charles K. Landis cannot be held responsible for his death. Branching off into a discussion of the insanity part of the defense counsel claimed that a clear and irrefutable case had been made out. He had not finished when the court adjourned.

A HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

TRAINS ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS BLOCKED AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

OMAHA, Feb. 1.—A telegram from Green River early this morning says that the passenger train and pay car bound east, which left here yesterday morning, is still stuck in the snow at Bridger. The passenger train bound east yesterday stuck in the snow at Wahosatik, also the snow plow with four engines. The snow is driving so hard that the men cannot work. A dispatch from Ogden at noon says that the west-bound passenger train of the 31st was delayed at Carter all night. The snow-plow has gone east from Evanston. The passenger train east-bound on the 31st was abandoned. The same train Feb. 1 leaves on time, followed by another train which has laid here twenty hours. The snow-plow, with four engines, started west from Evanston early this morning. A train-load of snow-shovelers went west to-day to help get the Central Pacific passenger train through which is blocked west of Loand. The Union Pacific officials state that a hard storm prevailed on the western division and part of the Laramie division. Trains were laid up but not stuck. As a matter of judgment No. 4 lay at Ogden and No. 3 at Carter last night. The storm has abated and trains will proceed to-day.

The weather for the past two days has been very cold, with a gale blowing constantly. This morning was the coldest of the season, the thermometer indicating 12° below zero. No snow has fallen here.

THE ICE HARVEST.

STRIKE AMONG THE EMPLOYES AT NEW-BALTIMORE—ICE TEN INCHES.

NEW-BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company began elevating Monday morning, but when the employes were paid at night, at the rate of ten and twelve shillings, they were highly incensed, and this morning refused to resume work. A company was formed and marched through the streets, headed by a band and bearing a banner with this inscription: "Last Winter's wages or no work." The company will not accede to the demands, and the employes declare that only at twelve and fourteen shillings per day will any ice be stored here this Winter. The ice is good, and averages ten inches thick.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

The Thousands of Ladies

Who use "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH" keep their own counsel, and all their admirers suppose that complexions so perfectly natural in appearance must be nature's own. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE NEW TARIFF BILL.
FOREIGN LETTERS.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.
EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER; SEASONABLE HINTS; THE PEAR ORCHARD; PLANTS FOR WINDOW GARDENING.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES enters upon the new year with a circulation FIFTY PER CENT. GREATER than its circulation one year ago. Through constant efforts to improve it and increase its value to the reader, it has grown to be pre-eminently the paper for the FARMER and the FAMILY. Its great circulation among people of CULTIVATION and PURCHASING POWER gives it a high and peculiar value for the ADVERTISER.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

The Question Settled.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is *the* remedy for Coughs and Colds. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

HASTINGS—SOUTHWORTH.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Edward Hawes, GEORGE S. HASTINGS, of New-York, to HARRIET M., daughter of Wells Southworth, Esq.

POUCHER—ROLLINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, Yonkers-on-Hudson, by Rev. David Cole, GEORGE W. POUCHER, of New-York City, to ISABEL F., daughter of S. A. and I. G. Rollins.

STEVENS—CLARY.—In Massena, Jan. 26, by Rev. J. N. T. Goss, HIRAM F. STEVENS, of St. Albans, Vt., to LAURA A. CLARY, of Massena. No cards.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Monday, 31st inst., PALMER C. CLARK, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, Alfred H. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick st., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 1:30 o'clock.

CLEMENTS.—At Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, Jan. 30, Mrs. CHARLOTTE L. CLEMENTS, widow of Rev. Francis Clements and daughter of the late Jacob Sarlows, of Newtown, Long Island.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward A. Whittemore, Esq., at Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A steam-boat for Astoria leaves Fulton Market slip at 1:15 P. M.

DE BILLIER.—At Boston, Feb. 1, MARGUERITE, infant daughter of Frederic and Amelia De Billier.

HASCALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876, MARY S., daughter of the late Hon. Ralph Hascall, of Essex, N. Y.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 4 P. M., at the residence of her brother, William S. Hascall, No. 116 West 29th st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present.

☞ Oswego and Syracuse papers please copy.

KEYS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, of Bright's disease, Rev. CHARLES C. KEYS, of the New-York Conference, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Eighty-sixth Street M. E. Church, between 4th and Lexington avs., on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock.

LEVISON.—JOHN LEVISON, on Monday morning, aged 58 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 204 West 42d st.

LYNCH.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, ROSINE, widow of Peter Lynch.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 15 West 50th st., thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

O'NEIL.—On Monday, Jan. 31, MARY REYNOLDS O'NEIL, in the 55th year of her age, wife of Cornelius O'Neil.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Fulton st., New-York City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for her soul; interment at Calvary Cemetery.

PALMER.—At his residence, No. 136 West 48th st., in this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, after a brief illness, JOHN PALMER, formerly of Wilkesbarre, Penn., in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, from the church corner 5th av. and 48th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PORTER.—On Monday, Jan. 31, JOHN H. PORTER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. M. Fairchild, No. 231 West 11th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SANDS.—On Monday, Jan. 31, ANN M., wife of the late Austin L. Sands, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 30 Lafayette place, on Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—On Monday, Jan. 31, ANNIE E., wife of Joshua Sherwood, and daughter of the late John Hawley.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 231 West Baltic st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 2. The remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment, on Thursday morning.

WADSWORTH.—On the morning of Feb. 1, of diphtheria, CLARA BLANCHARD, daughter of Charles D. and Clara L. B. Wadsworth, aged 2 years and 11 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 350 Jay st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family invited to attend.

WARREN.—At his post, Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Sunday, Jan. 23, Lieut. ROBERT B. WARREN, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, of Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 16, 1876.

The mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco March 1, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex writes: "In the class of tubercular diseases, including consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE NEW LAMPS FOR STREETS, WITH OR WITHOUT REFLECTORS.

BARTLETT'S "CENTENNIAL" "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS. Prices from $3 upward. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

ICE FOR SALE.

Four thousand tons, eleven inches thick, clear, and first quality, cut this season, for sale by the Naugatuck Railroad Company, Bridgeport, Conn. GEORGE W. BEACH, Superintendent.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

AUCTION SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 4 P. M.,
by
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 656 Broadway.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,439.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW LAW BOOK.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 254 Washington st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

REMEDIES AND REMEDIAL RIGHTS BY THE CIVIL ACTION ACCORDING TO THE REFORMED AMERICAN PROCEDURE. A treatise adapted to use in all the States and Territories where that system prevails. By JOHN NORTON POMEROY, LL. D. 8vo, Law sheep, $6.

This treatise will be a practical handbook, adapted to the use of the profession in every State and Territory where the reformed procedure prevails. It is also designed as a text-book for students, whether in offices or in law schools; and to that end frequent reference has been made to the common law and equity systems of procedure, in explanation of their more general doctrines and principles, and in comparing them with those which have been substituted in their place.—*Preface.*

THE AMERICAN HOYLE. BY "TRUMPS."

The only acknowledged authority on all games of skill and chance, containing the laws and correct methods of playing whist, poker, euchre, pedro-sancho, casino, bésique, and over one hundred other games; 516 pages, cloth, price $2. Mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of price by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock, at No. 162 East Broadway, corner of Rutgers st. Full attendance desired, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

GEO. W. WEED, President.
CHAS. M. NEWINS, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 185 Spring st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Sec. AUSTIN LEAKE, Pres't.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Cotton irregular and easy; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 9,388 bales; gross, 9,787 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,881 bales; coastwise, 1,415 bales; sales, 6,250 bales; stock, 372,538 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 3,022 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,078 bales; to the Channel, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,275 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 72,837 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 2,240 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,290 bales; coastwise, 261 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 94,827 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,994 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,575 bales; sales, 985 bales; stock, 88,986 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton dull and depressed; Middling, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 705 bales; exports coastwise, 64 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 57,688 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1.—Printing Cloths firm at 4⅛c., thirty days, for best 64x64s, with a dull market.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was well attended yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 1, and the sales effected and other business transacted was as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, sold the following unimproved property: One lot, 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street, sold for $7,400 to G. H. Moller. One lot, same size, adjoining, sold to J. Pangourn for $7,550. One lot, same size, adjoining, sold for $7,300 to Mr. Moller; and one plot, 57.1 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, sold for $6,450 to Benjamin C. Wetmore. These lots sold very low, the prices realized not covering the first mortgage, with interest, on the various parcels.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.4 by 88, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 20 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $10,100, the purchaser being Edward Luckmeyer, plaintiff in the legal action. This sale was made in foreclosing a second mortgage, and the same property was sold under the first mortgage by Steele & Carter, to fix the title and knocked down to Mr. Luckmeyer for the nominal sum of $5,500. The house is said to be worth fully $18,000.

Peter F. Meyers, also under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 414 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a two-story frame store in front, and a three-story brick tenement house in rear, for $7,250, to Regina M. M. Sandmeyer, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The remaining auctions noticed for the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of a house and lot on East Thirty-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 4th inst. Sale by same firm of Brooklyn lots, property withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. Sale by Peter F. Meyer, of a house and lot on Third avenue, north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to the 15th inst., and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of three houses and lots on east Fifty-sixth street, west of Madison avenue, adjourned without date, for readvertisement.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the City Hall, by order of the United States Loan Commissioners of this City, sold one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 435 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $1,350, to E. S. Higgins; also, four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, for $6,150, to John Kagan. Thirteen other lots advertised for sale at the same auction were withdrawn for the want of any bids over and above the loans already made on the property.

Mr. Josiah Jex, for many years a shipping merchant in this City, and well known among real estate men as an operator and large owner of property, has opened a real estate office at No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are the following: By George H. Scott, Supreme Court partition sale, Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner Ninety-second street.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, of the four-story brick double tenement house, 25 by 84, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 548 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 296.8 feet west of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, 8th av., w. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 82d st., 25x100	$7,400
1 lot, 8th av., w. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 82d st., adjoining above, same size	7,550
1 lot, 8th av., w. s., 127.2 ft. n. of 82d st., adjoining above, same size	7,300
1 plot, West 83d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 57.1x102.2	6,450

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 34th st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 19.4x88, house 50 ft. deep	$10,100

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 two-story frame store and dwelling, (front) 1 three-story brick tenement house (rear) and lot, No. 414 West 39th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25x98.9	$7,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 31.

James st., n. s., Nos. 75 and 77, 50 ft. e. of William st., 45.3x27.1; Joseph Annin and wife to John V. Koch	$1,500
53d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; Margaret C. Allen and others to Charlotte O. Black	14,000
Avenue A, w. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 71st st., 50x100; also, 108th st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x100.11; John Burlinson and wife to Frederick Schuck	31,000
Greene st., w. s., 51 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x100; David S. Draper and wife to George Draper	5,000
61st st., s. s., 103 ft. e. of Lexington av., 23x100.5; Annie Feltbretch and husband to Robert Lewis	35,000
96th st., s. s., 209 ft. e. of 3d av., 56.3x100.8½; Terrence Farley and wife to Cornelius Treacy	nom.
102d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 100.11x200; Joseph M. Koehler and wife to Anna Ottendorfer	71,250
127th st., s. w. corner 3d av., 49.11x100; Benjamin Oppenheimer and wife to Betty Pforzheimer	nom.
1st av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 61st st., 50x95; Frederick Schuck and wife to Mary M. Burlinson	50,000
Church st., s. w. corner Leonard st., 75x100, thence irregular; John W. C. Leveridge (Referee in part) to Caroline A. Brewer	263,000
Rutgers place, s. s., 103 ft. e. of Jefferson st., 180x204.3 1-5 to Cherry st., thence 200, thence irregular; Richard W. Harrison, Referee, to John V. Hecker	26,000
Mulberry st., No. 130½, n. e. corner Hester st., 25x75, (½ part of,) Thomas H. Landon, Referee, to Thomas J. Jourdan	5,525
Division st., s. s., No. 35, 50 n. s. of East Broadway, No. 246, 28x100; Simon Pinner and wife and others to Benjamin Gitsky	16,000
Willet st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25x100; Joseph Ehehalt and wife to Fanny Wendel	25,500
11th av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 100th st., 25x103.10½; William H. Allen to Ann Allen	2,000
53d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 100.5x18.9; Charlotte O. Black and husband to Mary Cornell	13,500
90th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x98.9; Jacob David and wife to Ralph Moss	2,000
41st st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 7th av., 59.6x98.9; Jacob David and wife to William H. Brown	46,500
17th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92; James Doyle and wife and others to Robert Hopkins	22,000
126th st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x99.11; Daniel P. Ingram and wife to Thomas Allison	9,000
Division st., Nos. 27 and 27½, (leasehold;) Minard Lewis to Ephraim Danoker	2,000
62d st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of 2d av., 19x100.5; Dennis Loonie to Rahael Victorius	11,500
56th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Caroline E. Miller and heirs to Hannah L. Garden	45,000
11th st., s. s., 299.10 ft. w. of 5th av., 24.1x94.9; Richard E. Mount and others to George A. Baker	22,000
26th st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Christopher Mooney and wife to Wilhelm Schwartz and wife	22,250
36th st., n. s., 128 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.2x98.9; Samuel S. Moon and wife to Susan B. Spring	18,000
Renwick st., w. s., 131.1½ ft. s. of Spring st., irregular; also, 107th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., to 108th st., thence irregular; Joseph Meeks and others to Joseph W. Meeks, (¼ part of)	nom.
73d st., n. s., 352 ft. w. of 3d av. 17x102.2; Benjamin F. Wile and wife to Joseph Marcus	10,000
Road from South Yonkers, lots 39x40, 40x100, 24th Ward; Charles Short and wife to Ebenezer Valentine	nom.
7th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x97.6; Emma V. Gardiner and others to Charles Bernhard	13,450
1st av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 46th st., 25x60; Jacob Steinhauer and wife to John Bauer	7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

James st., (No. 2,) 10 years; Louisa Felten to Lisette Prandt	$1,500
Barclay st., s. s., 21 years; Columbia College to George W. Bassett	1,200
6th av., (No. 838,) store and basement, 3 years; Jacob Bookman to David Silberberg	1,500
Rose st. (Nos. 17, 19, 21 and 23,) 10 years; Ockershausen Brothers to Russell Brothers	5,080
James st., (No. 6,) 4 years 10 months; Thomas Benedict to Fred Velten	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC PREMISES occupied as dwelling and bakery, on Madison st., New-York City. Apply to A. L. MACNAB, No. 78 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 322 MADISON ST., New-York City. Apply to A. L. MACNAB, No. 78 Nassau st.

THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY TWENTY-two-feet [illegible] No. 10 East 73d st. for sale low. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. AND
CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

FOR SALE—NO. 9 WEST 36TH ST. FULL SIZE.
No. 9 East 38th st., extra lot and stable.
No. 15 East 49th st., beautiful English basement.
No. 224 Madison av., 25x60x90.
No. 169 Madison av., corner 33d st.
No. 238 Madison av., 34 feet front.
No. 254 Madison av., new and elegant.
No. 93 Madison av., 25x65x100.
No. 57 East 34th st., 25 feet wide.
No. 9 East 54th st., full size.
No. 9 West 48th st., with extension and side lights.
For terms and further descriptions apply at No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
House and lot No. 784 5th av., near 63d st.
House and lot east side Madison av., near 74th st.
Five lots on 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Two lots on 64th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
One lot on 5th av., south-east corner 66th st.
And many other vacant lots in various parts of the City.
Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WILL PLEASE notice that JOSIAH JEX has opened an office at No. 1,235 Broadway, for the purchase and sale of real estate, and for renting of houses and store property. From the great experience Mr. Jex has had in dealing with real estate, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject, he is able to offer great inducements to those who wish to avail themselves of his services. He is prepared to receive now all kinds of property for sale or to let at his office, which will receive due attention by him.

FOR SALE, AT GREAT BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Elegant brown-stone house on 5th av., near 48th st.; on 46th st., near 5th av.; on 47th st., near 5th av.; on 51st st., near 5th av.; on 53d st., near 5th av.; on 61st st., near 4th av.; large house near Windsor Hotel, suitable for club-house. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

NO. 9 WEST 48TH ST.
For sale, by order of the Executor, this elegant house, with side lights; built by owner for his own use; superbly finished and well arranged; size, 25x75, with large butler's pantry, extension, and back stairs; lot, 100 feet. Further information can be had and plans of the house seen at No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

NO. 264 5TH AV.—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 29TH st., 30x100, for sale.
ALSO,
No. 1 East 17th st., north-east corner 5th av., 29.6x100, for sale or to rent, unfurnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.; 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 56th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; all very desirable houses, will be sold cheap. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 126.—ONLY NINE doors from Booth's Theatre and Masonic Hall, valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 26x60; lot, 100 feet; for sale at a bargain. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM SIZE FOUR-STORY brown stone house, of superior build and finish, for sale in 74th st., near 5th av.; or will be exchanged for one or more small houses in Brooklyn, Eastern District preferred. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

WANTED—A LOAN, FIRST MORTGAGE, ON IMproved property in the City of St. Louis; $30,000 for a term of years at ten per cent. interest; property worth double amount of loan wanted. Call on or address PRINCIPAL, No. 11 Wall st., Room No. 9.

TO BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR sale, a splendid plot for bankers; is located on a corner, and in close proximity to the Stock Exchange, 80x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house in perfect order; size, 21.6x50; lot, 100.5; will be sold at a decided bargain; terms very easy. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLOT ON A CORNER on 5th av., below 59th st., 100 feet on the avenue by 120 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT PLOT OF FOUR LOTS ON A corner on 5th av., near St. Thomas' Church, for sale low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession; rent low to a first-class tenant. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON 36TH ST., NEAR 7th av.; 20x50; three stories; brown stone; $15,000, cash; possession. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY-SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; eighty acres; immense quantities fruit; brick mansion lodge; numerous out-buildings; large river front; docks; ice-house; unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photograph at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—ST. LOUIS PROPerty and Missouri lands for New-York City property, real or personal; a place on the Hudson, or any property East. Call on or address OWNER, Room No. 9, No. 11 Wall st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms in Virginia; 700 acres, with modern new buildings; one mile fronting on the James River. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway, Commissioner for every State.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITE FOR SALE in Plainfield, N. J., to a party with a little ready cash; this is a rare opportunity. Address HARDING, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the Executors of Schureman Halsted:

BROADWAY.—The six-story brick stores and hotel known as Nos. 917 and 919, south-west corner 21st st., being 48 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet rear, by an average depth of 89 feet 3 inches.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Nos. 10 and 12, adjoining on the rear, each 23x92 feet.

This property is in the midst of all the first-class retail dry-goods houses.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered and possession given May 1, 1876.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st.

PARTITION SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE 5TH AV. LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF NINETY-SECOND ST., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Myers S. Isaacs, Referee.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTION, A TRACT OF land, of 100 to 150 acres, eligibly situated within or near the City limits. Must be high ground, with natural drainage and facilities for large water supply, free from malaria and mosquitoes, and accessible by water as well as by rail. Proposals from owners, who are willing to sell at low figures; may address CHAIRMAN, Post Office Box No. 947, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, OR EARlier, an unfurnished house between 34th and 44th sts. and 6th and Park avs.; house must be full sized, (25 feet;) extension preferred. Address, stating rent, "A.," Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE OR APARTMENTS — HEALTHY; about six rooms; improvements; moderate rent; vicinity respectable; possession March 1; below 10th st. preferred. Address, specifying owner, location, improvements, terms, &c., R. D. M., Box 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a small house, unfurnished, in good order, and well located. Answer, stating price and locality, S. B., Box No. 1,285 Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week, CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class, fully furnished house, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, about 23 by 65 feet, situated in West 47th st., close to 5th av., in the vicinity of the Windsor Hotel; possession at any time. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE ON 139TH ST. and Hudson River, fully furnished, and one acre of land and stable, to rent low to a good tenant; of very easy access to the business centre of the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO let in the neat brown-stone house No. 305 East 21st st.; rent to suit a nice tenant. Apply on the premises from 1 A. M. to 2 P. M., or to J. McDERMOTT, No. 1-6 Prince street.

NEWPORT.—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEVER before offered for rent; completely furnished; near cliffs and bathing beach; none but principals need apply. Post Office Box No. 947.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER FLOORS OF The German Savings Bank; can be enlarged, forming 100 feet on 4th av., by 130 feet on 14th st.; will have elevators, &c.; constructed to suit occupants. For full particulars apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 207 West 14th st.

EXTRA LARGE BANKING-ROOM TO let or lease, on Broadway, near the Post Office; a very large first floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—ELEGANT BANKING-ROOM, NO. 231 Broadway, opposite the Post Office, 25x118; all modern improvements; heated by steam; suitable for a large banking, insurance, or mercantile business. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET IN THE new building, corner of Bond st. and Bowery, suitable for manufacturing jewelers or others. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

STORES IN GREENWICH AND CHAMBERS sts. to rent. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The intermediate examination of the classes will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 9:30 A. M.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, the Trustees and the Alumni of the college, the parents of students, and all interested in education are invited to attend.

The SECOND SESSION will begin Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M., at which time candidates for admission may present themselves.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF MINES.

The SECOND SESSION will begin THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

Practical and theoretical instruction in civil and mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, assaying, analytical and mechanical chemistry, physics, mechanics, mathematics, drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Civil and Mining Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, and spelling, $5 each, quarterly; writing lessons, $3, monthly; backward persons and foreigners privately taught; ladies' department.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

A SCHOOL FOR SALE—IN THE IMMEDIATE vicinity of New-York, a private day school of fifteen years standing; terms moderate. For particulars address H. R., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY TEACHER OF GREAT experience would like to give two hours' lessons a day in a respectable family in exchange for board. Qualifications: German, French, English, &c. Address GERMANIA, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO HAS SOME MORNing hours vacant, a pupil or pupils in the English branches; can furnish highest testimonials. Address H. T. C., care of A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway.

LESSONS IN MUSIC AND ENGLISH TO small children by an American lady. Address A. B. S., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE TO teach a young Miss four hours daily; references required. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, HENRY H. CROCKER, assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, will sell, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of that day, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following notes, drafts, acceptances, and book accounts:

Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated 13th July, 1874, payable one day after its date to Theodore Ross, and indorsed by said Ross	$75 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated June 4, 1873, payable one day after date to Theodore Ross, or order, and indorsed by said Ross, $400, less $41, paid	359 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated March 4, 1874, to Theodore Ross, payable one day after date, and indorsed by said Ross	250 00
Also, note made by J. F. Cottle, dated 6th May, 1874, to David F. Brooker, payable one month after date, and endorsed by D. F. Brooker, and paid by Theodore Ross	100 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated August 4, 1873, to Theodore Ross, or order, payable one day after date, and indorsed by said Ross	650 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated May 25, 1874, to Frank Otard, payable sixty days after its date, and indorsed and paid by Theodore Ross	400 00
Sight draft by Ross & Smith upon James C. Stevenson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, accepted by said Stevenson, dated July 2, 1874	101 59
Draft by Barnet, Micon & Co. on B. H. Micon, President, accepted by Benjamin H. Micon, President Tallassee Manufacturing Company, dated December 11, payable ninety days after date	325 00
Draft by Ross & Smith, dated New-York, June 26, 1873, on M. Moore, Vandille, Virginia, payable sixty days after date, accepted by said Moore, and paid by Ross & Smith	170 75
Note by J. J. Sharp & Co., of Sharpsburgh, North Carolina, to Ross & Smith, dated April 20, 1874, payable one day after date	363 50
Book account against estate of John Ross, Nyack, New-York	264 15
Book account against Evans & Ragland, La Grange, Georgia	388 08
Book account against Pierre Bacot & Co., Winnsboro, South Carolina	238 56
Book account against Arnold & Colley, Washington, Georgia	282 69

The sale above-mentioned will be made and this notice is given under and in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made and entered on the 31st day of December, 1875. HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Theodore Ross & L. Jaquelin Smith, No. 88 Beaver st. New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, IN GOING THROUGH 22D st., Sixth av., 26th st. and Fifth av., a manuscript sermon, in leather or morocco cover. The finder will confer a favor by sending his address to D. M., Box No. 187, *Times* Office.

ICE-CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

REMOVALS.

GODDARD & BROTHER
HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 461-467 Broadway, corner of Grand st.
(Store formerly occupied by Lord & Taylor.)
New-York, Feb. 1, 1876.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET. —Seven stalls, rooms for coachman, hard-wood finish; possession immediately; first-class location. YATES, No. 388 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy and Reliable Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Established 1853.
Respectable servants of all nations
Waiting for situations.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF REFINEMENT AND capability, desires a responsible position in a gentleman's family; can take entire charge of a household; best of references given. Address A. B. C., Box 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Call at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Plain Sewing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; with the very best testimonials; would like a place in City or country; is a first-class waitress and a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; can also do plain sewing. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A young girl; will do chamber-work and waiting, assist with washing or general house-work for a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman; a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing or care of children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK, &c. —By an American Protestant woman; good cook and neat about working; has good references; wages not so much an object as a steady place; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young Irish Protestant girl with the best testimonials as a competent, willing, and tidy person. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A Polish Protestant girl, who is a good family laundress and understands her duties as chamber-maid; or will do the house-work of a small family; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would do light house-work; good references. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 406 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR WOULD DO FINE washing and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 14 West 20th st., for one day.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, with reference from last place. Inquire at No. 232 Mulberry st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and care children; is a neat sewer; can operate; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or would do general house-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By two girls to go together, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Apply at 243 East 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 13th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 341 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress in a private family; good references. Call at 855 2d av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant as chamber-maid or waitress, or both; speaks English well; best of City reference. Call at No. 409 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 103 East 62d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 15 West 47th st.

COOK AND TO HELP IN THE LAUNDRY.—By a steady, quiet woman, with good up-town reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry, and bread, and all kinds of good cooking. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl to cook, wash, and iron; also one to do up-stairs work; good reference. Call at No. 610 2d av., two stairs, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Protestant girl as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 551 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear, top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable person as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family and to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th st., in the grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; has no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Address C. K., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER; best City reference; willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., 2d floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; willing to do the coarse washing if required. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT City reference; none but a first-class family need apply. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 1,237 2d av., corner of 65th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 354 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK (Protestant;) best City references. Call at No. 146 East 39th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker and has best of City reference. Call at No. 153 East 43d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c.; and is an excellent laundress, flutes, &c.; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; very good cook; meats, game, fowls, &c.; makes nice soups; an excellent pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist with washing; very best testimonials; honest, sober, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND GENERAL House-work.—By a young Protestant French girl, with good reference; will do general work in a private family; is a good cook and laundress; ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE, OBLIGING NORTH OF Ireland girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; has long references; is a good family cook throughout; bread, soups, &c.; and will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, bread, biscuit, and rolls and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for C. C.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPEtent, reliable young woman with good reference; has cooked in Sweden, France, &c.; can do house-work well and nicely; City or country; wages low. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK HAVING good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 775 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK—IN HOTEL OR RESTAURANT, BY A THOROughly competent woman, who is a good cook; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good oyster cook; is sober and industrious; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable young woman; very good family cook; good pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; an excellent washer and ironer; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS A FIRST-class plain cook, also an excellent baker; has no objection to a private boarding-house; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; can give good City reference. Call at No. 450 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference. Call at No. 226 East 49th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 60th st., corner of 2d av., over the grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK, WASH, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron, or general house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 144 Varick st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; can cook meats, soups, game; boning and larding; also pastries; reference given. Call at 328 East 34th st., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking; good City references. Address D. K., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (ENGLISH) AS SUperior cook; will do washing; advertiser will be found competent and faithful; prefers home to high wages. Call at No. 423 East 19th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook and to do coarse washing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 457 7th av., near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as good cook and do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; is a good bread and pastry cook; good City reference. Address M. L., No. 602 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as cook; can cook all kinds of American cooking; one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a private family as good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 657 1st av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; cuts and fits in the latest French styles; wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objection to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH FRENCH dress-maker would like a few engagements by the day; best City reference; will be disengaged after Wednesday. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY, OR WOULD take work to her home; can cut and fit; has the monthly fashions; best reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — CHILDREN'S CLOTHES made, well fitted, and tastefully trimmed; will go out by the day or take work at home. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 309 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wants work by day or week. Call at No. 164 West 32d st.

FREE COOKING SCHOOL OF THE LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY AND 45TH ST.—Classes for ladies on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Private classes to suit the convenience of pupils. Terms, $5 for twelve lessons. Instruction is free to all women who are self supporting. Capable servants can be found in the Employment Office of the Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY-governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also, care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged American lady of ability and refinement as good housekeeper; economical, kind, and obliging; would read to and care for an invalid; understands family sewing; good reference. Address A. C., Box 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young Swedish woman, who is a good plain cook, and a very good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL in a private family, for City or country, to do general house-work; has first-class City reference; will work for low wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at 330 West 44th st.

KITCHEN-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman as kitchen-maid, or to do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th st.

LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French lady's-maid and seamstress; she understands dress-making and hair-dressing; would take care of a growing child; five years' good reference. Address R. S., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERson, speaking several languages, as lady's maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser, or as maid to an elderly lady. Address P. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAdy's maid and seamstress; can dress hair and sew on different machines; would assist in the care of growing children. Can be seen till suited or addressed at No. 321 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has unexceptionable City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent servant knowing her duty; is a good laundress, and willing to assist in chamber-work; has seven years' references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a young woman with City reference; can do anything in her line; flute, polish, &c.; perfectly willing to go to the country, and as quickly as required. Call at No. 3"6 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a first-class family; can do all kinds of laces, fluting, puffing; unexceptionable references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress, or would go as laundress and chamber-maid; a private family preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress, or would do house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 451 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 465 3d av.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some washing at her own home; polishing done in first-class style. Mrs. O'Neill, 224 East 47th st.

MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID, A FRENCH-Swiss Protestant, whom she can thoroughly recommend; can take entire charge of an invalid; accustomed to traveling, and a good sailor. Address No. 17 West 16th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as maid and seamstress or chamber-maid; can dress hair; is a good operator; has good City references. Call at No. 516 3d av. Bring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; will wait on a lady; six years' City reference from present employer; expert on several machines. Apply to No. 229 West 52d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS nurse or seamstress, or up-stairs girl; is perfectly competent in either capacity; has had long experience with children; best references. Call or address No. 607 5th av., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, English, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 242 East Twenty-second st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE; CAN TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of an infant from its birth; two years' references from last place; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 438 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH INFANT'S NURSE; HAS excellent City references of four years from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on machine; best City references. Call for two days at No. 211 West 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, aged sixteen, to take care of children and make herself useful. Call at 236 West 27th st. Ring the bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist in chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, FAITHFUL GIRL, WITH excellent testimonials as to character and capabilities; can raise an infant from its birth, or care grown children; can sew and operate. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant; is a good bread and biscuit maker; willing to be useful in any way; City or country. Call at No. 39 East 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS NURSE FOR one or two young children, and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable English girl as nurse to grown children; is a good seamstress; speaks French fluently; good reference. Call at No. 844 Greenwich st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; is reliable and capable of taking entire charge from birth; City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; HAS NO OBjection to the country; three years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 329 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, AGED FIFTEEN, as assistant nurse in a private family. Address R. F., No. 434 West 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a smart, industrious, respectable American young woman as seamstress, chamber-maid or nurse; can cut, fit, and sew on different machines; good references; is competent and capable in every respect; no objection to the country; a good steady place preferred to high wages. Address with particulars, C. C., Box 277, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1257 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL with good references, to sew in a family and assist in up-stairs work; operates on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; understands lace cleaning. City or country. Call or address, No. 38 Bleecker st., Working Women's Protective Union.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl who is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; will assist with chamber-work or make herself otherwise useful in a good home; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A GIRL AS seamstress and maid; understands dress-making; City or country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory references given. Address J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress or maid; speaks French; got her own machine; does all kinds of family sewing. Address B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed; does plain sewing, or light house-work; never lived out before; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 145 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL BY THE DAY OR month. Call at No. 166 West 25th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID, OR Both.—By a neat and tidy young woman; is a first-class waitress, can get up salads, wait on dinner parties, and is thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid; would do both works if required; can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway; inquire for P.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A SUPErior waitress, neat, competent, and well recommended; lady to be seen; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths, near 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work in a private family; can furnish the very best of City references. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and do the fine washing in a private family; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 212 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Apply at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5, second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A GOOD AND COMPETENT girl, who has good recommendations to her capability and morality; lady can be seen. Call at No. 802 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., fourth floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, thoroughly understanding her business; first-class references from former employers. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; HAS EIGHT years and six months reference from her last place. Call at No. 326 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; CITY or country; best City reference. Call at No. 75 Madison av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, and would assist with chamber-work; with best City reference. Call at No. 1 West 13th st.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS TO do family washing; works for the best families in the City; seventy-five cents a dozen; fluting and puffing. Call at No. 143 West 19th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS some gentleman's or family's washing, from 37½ cents to 75 cents a dozen; first-class fluting. Call all the week at No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in some more washing; ladies' or gentlemen's; gentlemen's preferred; 37½ cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call at or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT THE first two days of the week, or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st.

WASHING.—A CAREFUL WOMAN WISHES A few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; 75c. to $1 25 per dozen; open-air drying; City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 45th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOME washing to take home, or would go out by the day. Call or address No. 449 West 56th st.

WASHING OR COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman the washing of a private family; would go out to cook by the day. Call at No. 417 East 5th st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—ELEVEN years' active experience in first-class houses; references. Address G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MANAGER, TREASURER, OR AGENT.—Any commercial house or manufacturing corporation needing a thoroughly reliable energetic business man of undoubted ability, an able financier, either permanently or during centennial year, can hear of such by addressing confidently, F. M., Box No. 2,382 Boston, Mass.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family; superior City reference. Apply in jewelry store, No. 861 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; lifetime experience; excellent recommendations from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call on or address Thomas, at Coleman's, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY, sober, reliable man; thoroughly understands his business; five years' first class City reference from his late employer; will make himself generally useful. Call or address Coachman, No. 119 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is an experienced City driver, strictly sober, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; has best City reference from last place. Call or address L. W., No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, FOR CITY OR country, as coachman; has first-class reference; good home in preference to high wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of name and address.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO LIVED WITH SOME of the best families in this City and Brooklyn; is very obliging and perfect in every respect; six years' first-class reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 31 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG COLORED man as first-class coachman; not afraid of work; moderate wages; best City reference; strictly temperate, and careful driver. Address E. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, which his testimonials will show. Address J. M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; CAN be highly recommended; thoroughly understands his business. Address R. L., No. 26 East 36th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS COACHman and groom; seven years' best City reference; disengaged in consequence of the family selling their establishment. Apply for C. M., No. 246 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.— BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; twelve years' references; is a good, capable driver; sober, honest, and industrious. Apply or address P. D., stable, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; four years' best City reference; no objection to the country; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Call at, or address T. H., No. 130 West 49th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, [illegible] eleven years in last place. [illegible] H. W., No. 144 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable and intelligent young Irishman; will be found honest, sober, and capable of doing his duty; has lived a long time with the best of Irish families. Address F. B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, American born; first-class groom; good vegetable gardener; can milk, tend furnace, care lawns, walks, &c.; best references. Address [illegible], No. 444 West 53d st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-AGED man, single; undoubted Brooklyn and New-York references; is competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address in private stable, No. 4 East 54th st.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By an Englishman, who thoroughly understands both duties, and can milk; City and country references. Address A. M. W., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,275 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; first-class reference. Call on or address W. M., No. 144 5th av., Mr. Stellings' harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; out on account of family going to Europe; four years' best reference. Call or address W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his duties in every particular, with the best of City reference from former employers. Address H. P., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man as coachman; without incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended. Address C. M., No. 22 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; HAS A thorough knowledge of both carriage and road horses; has the best of reference. Can be seen at the Riding School, No. 9 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SEVEN years' City reference; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 164 West 47th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, COMPETENT MAN, married; no incumbrance; has good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; A THOROUGH coachman; has three years' references from his late employers. Apply at Brewster's carriage factory, 14th st. and 5th av. M. H.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—AS COACHMAN OR groom; in town or country; good reference. Call at or address No. 135 West 50th st.

FARMER.—BY A GOOD, STRONG YOUNG MAN on a farm; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Address for two days, James Dawson, No. 307 East 32d st.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as footman and groom, or to drive for a physician; first-class reference. Address W. J., [illegible]58 East 35th st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A FIRST-CLASS man; understands his profession in all its departments; hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables; landscaping, ornamenting, and rustic work; is sober and trustworthy; good City reference. Address Gardener, care of J. B. Alexander, Esq., present employer, No. 68 William st.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in management of greenhouse and graperies; is a first-class florist and good fruit and vegetable grower; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN; married, no children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best recommendations. Address for three days, W. L., Box 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; Scotch; Protestant; married, no family; wife first-class laundress. Call on or address R. M., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., or florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENER; understands his business in all its branches; none except those who have glass need apply. R. Gray, 100th st. Boulevard, New-York City.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A HANDY useful man; Protestant; has good reference for the last twenty years. Address Robert, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS gardener and farmer; is willing to take full charge or shares; has best of references. Call at No. 97 Pitt st., basement.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENer; will groom and be generally useful; single, Englishman; reduced wages; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT HAS FILLED FIRST-class situations; best of reference for ability and character; a place where gardening would be appreciated. Address A. B., No. 419 West 16th st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as valet or first-class waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; the best reference for honesty and sobriety can be given. Call on or address Valet, No. 125 West 24th st., room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English well; recommended as an honest, neat, sober, and industrious man; is a good waiter; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WAITER (French;) has good references, and is thoroughly capable. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; understands his business perfectly; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN IN a private family; six years' good reference. Address J. K. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business; no objection to the country. Address A. C., 245 East 30th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIvate family, as waiter or useful man; can care and drive horses if required; good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address F. M., No. 160 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESpectable young man; understands his duties in every particular; will be found obliging; best City and old country references. Call or address J. M., No. 166 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B. at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good reference from last employer, whom he has just left. Address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 945 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; has good City references. Address G. B., No. 121 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good City reference. Call or address F. D., No. 223 East 41st st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, (EASTERN PREferred,) to work a fruit farm and market a place on shares; beautifully situated on St. John's River, Florida; 2,000 orange trees now bearing; all tropical fruits grown; good buildings; place well stocked; splendid opportunity for the right man; transportation furnished from New-York, if desired. For particulars inclose stamp. GEORGE B. WHEELOCK, Lock Box No. 55, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED—AT NO. 160 EAST 61ST ST., A STEADY Protestant woman to cook, assist in washing and ironing, and willing to be useful generally; must make good bread, biscuit, and cakes, cook plain meats well, be honest, tidy, and well recommended; German, Welsh, or Scandinavian preferred.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME FRANÇAISE ou Suisse ne parlant pas Anglais pour faire le ménage de deux personnes. il faut qu'elle sache bien faire la cuisine et le blanchissage; gages, $14 par mois; de bonnes références seront exigées. S'adresser au 103 West 40 rue, 2d sonnette. de midi à 2 heures.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER and cutter of refined taste for a large Broadway dry-goods house; permanent position and large salary to the right person. Address MERCHANTS, station F, Post Office, with reference and particulars.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN RETAIL dry-goods business; only those of respectable appearance, with first-class reference, need apply. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO INtroduce half a dozen new novelties, just out; best in market; sell at sight; profits immense. Call at No. 765 Broadway, Room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, GERMAN OR ENGLISH, a kitchen-girl and good plain laundress, in a boarding-house; wages $12 and $14; reference required. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 18 East 28th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family. Apply on Tuesday, before 1 P. M., at No. 245 East 12th st.; good references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LAW OFFICE; wages nominal. Address G. & P., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE, WELL-ESTABLISHED AND well-paying manufacturing business want special capital of $10,000; business has outgrown capital; reference unexceptionable and thorough investigation given. Address J. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

$6,000.—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF A retiring partner in a legitimate, safe, and paying business; will bear the closest investigation. Address H. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY—IN NEWARK, N. J.—STOCK, FIXtures, and good-will of a business established five years will be sold for less than the value of stock. Address at once, WM. H. CARPENTER, 575 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, and CASSIMERES from auction, slightly damaged, for sale [illegible]
No. [illegible] Centre st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......WED., Feb. 2|CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16
PARTHIA......WED., Feb. 9|JAVA..........WED., Feb. 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP..Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS...............Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.................................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 32 Broadway, or at Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA...................................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA....................................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO...Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA...................................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..............................March 14, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING..............................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre.............................Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....................Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........................SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS...Feb. 3.
ANDES..Feb. 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

CLARIBEL..Feb. 17.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from State Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA........................Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..........................Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...............Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA.......................WEDNESDAY..............FEB. 2
CHAMPION.......................SATURDAY..................FEB. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO..................TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon. Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..............................March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro.

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..Thursday, Feb. 3, 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, March 8
J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons...............Saturday, April 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

COLOMBO...........Feb. 12|HIDALGO..............March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26|NAVARINO..............Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.

NEDERLAND..........Feb. 9 SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 28
VADERLAND..........March 4 STATE OF NEVADA.Feb. 21

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.

VADERLAND..........Feb. 9 STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 28
NEDERLAND........March 4 SWITZERLAND.........Feb. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.............................SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT.................................SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool as low as by any other line. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA....................................Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...........................Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK...........................Thursday, Feb. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA....................................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER...........Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER............Sat., Feb. 19
DONAU..........Sat., Feb. 12 | MOSEL..............Sat., Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 3.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY...............................THURSDAY, Feb. 3
COLUMBUS..TUESDAY, Feb. 15

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules in all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily, 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER-BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1. SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HART, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive. R. BUCK, Cashier.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Feb. 1 on the bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND Crawfordsville Company, due on 1st February, 1876, will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Thursday the 10th proximo. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERLY dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Bondholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. who have not received copies of the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION, are requested to send their addresses to the office of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU STREET.

Those desiring to participate in it, who have not already signified their assent, should do so without delay, as the arrangements for the purchase should be perfected and in readiness when a decree of sale is obtained from the courts.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate. Principals address S. S. THAYER, Box No. 189 Times Office.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN.—$40,000, IN SUMS to suit, on good improved City property. Address, with particulars, EXECUTOR, Post Office Box No. 2,830.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TO BANKERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

AMENDED LIST OF BONDS AND STOCKS STOLEN FROM NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) NATIONAL BANK ON THE MORNING OF JAN. 26, 1876.

, All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following stocks, bonds, or their coupons:

U. S. BONDS, 5-20S, COUPON.

July, '67. Letter A. No. 94700, $500.
July, '67. Letter C. Nos. 13277, 8268, $500 each.
July, '67. Letter D. Nos. 99530, 99531, 99532, 99533 $1,000 each; 26979, $500.
July, '67. Letter E. Nos. 85893, 85894, $500 each.
July, '67. Letter F. Nos. 122295, 122296, 121,214, 121215, 211217, $1,000 each.
July, '67. Letter F. Nos. 122295, 122296, 121214, 121215, 211217, $100 each.
July, '67. Letter G. No. 29728, $1000.
July, '67. Letter I. Nos. 16765, 16766, 16770, 16771, $1,000 each.
July, '67. Letter N. Nos. 88331 88332, 88333, 88334, 88335, $1,000 each.
July, '67. No. 33450, $500. No. 43304, $50. Nos. 115308, 115309, 115310, 126116, 126119, 208929, 208930, $100 each. Nos. 106991, 115316, $1,000 each.
July, '65. Letter A. Nos. 126870, 206849, 206850, $1,000 each. No. 46128, $500.
July, '65. Letter B. Nos. 40230, 56930, $500 each. No. 67866, $1,000.
July, '65. Nos. 89554, 97250, 97256, $100 each.
6s of 1881. June, '64. No. 13395, $1,000. Jan., '64. Nos. 10132, 10133, $1,000 each.
6s of 1881. Nov., '61. No. 69046, $1,000. Nos. 2390, 2389, 14970, 14971, $500 each.
6s of 1881. Jan., '64. Nos. 132, 133, $1,000 each.

Peoria and Rock Island 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. Nos. 187, 188, 189, 275, 276, 277, 278, 195, 279, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 1347 to 1351, inclusive, 576, 577, 578, 643, $1,000 each.

Battle Creek City School Bonds. Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, $1,000 each.

Georgia State Bonds, 6 per cent. of 1859. Nos. 489, 490, 491, $500 each; 6 per cent., 1860, No. 947, $500; 7 per cent., 1865, No. 231, $500; 7 per cent., 1872, No. 133, $1,000.

Michigan Central 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, Oct. 1, 1857, Nos. 4564, 4817, 5077, 7331, $1,000 each.

Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, Nos. 2548 to 2550 inclusive, $1,000 each.

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 131, 129, 128, 2618, 2529, 204, 205, $1,000 each.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Trust Mortgage 8 per cent. Sinking Fund, Nos. 2598, 2599, 2747, 927, $1,000 each.

New-York and Oswego Midland 1st Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 2907, 1481, 2838, 2839, 3515, 3516, 3517, $1,000 each.

Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds; No. 5096, $500; Nos. 10609, 10610, $1,000 each.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds. Nos. 3478, 3479, 3487, 3483, 3489, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 1422, 1423, 4939, 1421, 2963, 1424 to 1427, inclusive, 4027, 4028, 4242, 1513, 4596, 4650, 5375, 5380, 5381, $1,000 each.

B. C. R. & M., Milwaukee Extension. No. 720, $1,000.

Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. 7 per cent. bonds. Nos. 345, 346, $1,000 each.

Cleveland & Pittsburg 4th Mortgage Bonds. Nos. 242, 1590, 1681, 1057, 1539, $500 each.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Consolidated 7s. Nos. 1044, 1784, 1782, 1115, 1114, 60, 61, 221, 2548, 2549, 2550, $1,000 each.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Bonds. Nos. 872, 1328, 648, 609, 693, $1,000 each.

Missouri Sixes. Nos. 629, 299, $1,000 each.

State of Missouri Bonds, Consolidated Nos. 3596, 3597, 3600, 3601, $1,000 each. No. 3288, due 1866, issued to North Missouri Railroad, $1,000. Nos. 5964, 1834, due 1888, issued to North Missouri Railroad, $1,000 each. Nos. 3729, 3879, issued to Pacific Railroad, $1,000 each. No. 540, issued to Cairo and Fulton, $1,000.

North Missouri Railroad, date 1866. No. 1635, $1,000.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Gold Bonds. Nos. 137, 588, 641, 1322, 1640, 2184, 2877, 3083, $1,000 each.

Pacific Railroad of Mo. Nos. 3380, 3381, 3379, $1,000 each.

Pacific Railroad of Mo. Guar., date 1857, No. 2659, $1,000; date 1858, No. 530, $1,000.

St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad 1st mortgage bonds—Nos. 1897, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, $1,000 each.

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad 1st mortgage—Nos. 844, 845, 894, 895, 896, 1599, 1397, $1,000 each.

Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch bonds—Nos. 26, 27, 28, $1,000 each; No. 23792, $500.

Sinking fund 8 per cent. coupon bonds—Nos. 5113 to 5154 inclusive, $1,000 each.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Sterling Bonds, 8 per cent., No. 5290, $1,000; 1st Mortgage, No. 244, $1,000; 2d mortgage, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, $1,000 each; 2d Income, ten year 8 per cent. 2d mortgage, March 1, 1867. Nos. 97, 98, $100 each; 2d Income ten-year 8 per cent. 2d mortgage, March 1, 1867, Nos. 207, 208, $300 each; 2d income ten-year 8 per cent. 2d mortgage, No. 245, March 1, 1867, interest payable March, June, September, and December, $32 50.

State of Virginia Bonds, 6 per cent. coupon, July 1, 1871. Nos. 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, $100 each. Certificate, July 1, 1871, 6 per cent., No. 1878, $26 67. Certificate, July 1, 1871, 6 per cent., No. 2495, $213 33. Certificate, July 1, 1871, 6 per cent., No. 2695, $213 33.

Connecticut Western Railroad 1st mortgage bonds, 7 per cent. Nos. 615, 616, 617, 1974, 1975, 2773, 2774, 3064, $1,000 each.

Chicago and North-western Railroad bonds—Sinking Fund 7 per cent., No. 246, $100; Nos. 347, 404, $200 each. Registered coupon, Nos. 653, 935, 1425, $1,000 each. Registered Coupon Consolidated, Nos. 2250, 2496, 2591, 2980, 553, 1657, 5555, 5559, $1,000 each.

Canada Southern Railroads bonds, Gold registered 7 per cent. No. 329, $1,000.

Gold coupon 7 per cent. Nos. 4716, 4707, $1,000 each.

Western Pacific Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, gold. Nos. 1337, 1338, $1,000 each.

Morris and Essex Railroad 1st consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. Nos. 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, $1,000 each.

Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad 1st mortgage, 10 per cent. bonds. Nos. 1267, 1268, and 3714.

Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds. Nos. 48 to 56, and 159, and 2379, 4265, 5889, 5890, 6838.

Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds. Nos. 3071 to 3077.

Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. Nos. 92 to 100, and 123 to 125.

Vermont Central Railroad Bonds. Nos. 320, 1015, 1142, $1,000 each. 1622, 1710, 1721, 1827, $500 each.

North Carolina State 6 per cent. Bonds. Nos. 1193, $1,000. 470 and 471, $100 each.

Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad 8 per cent. sinking fund bonds—Nos. 466 to 471.

Ohio and Mississippi 2d consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds—Nos. 3393, 3394, 1418, 250, 1903, 2932, 2715, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, and 1514 to 1573, and 1574 to 1588, inclusive, and 1356, $1,000 each; 1935 to 1938 inclusive, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1072 to 1077 inclusive; 752, 753, 754, 2506, 2507, $1,000 each.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad 7s, Nos. 114, 115, $1,000 each.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Registered Bonds, Nos. 356 or 357, 360, 93, 94, $1,000 each.

Houston and Texas Railroad Bonds, Nos. 2346, 2347, $1,000 each.

New-Jersey Central, 1st Consolidated Bonds, Nos. 441, 442, 443, $1,000 each.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

90 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; 4 Certificates, Nos. 4971, 20 Shares; 4972, 50 Shares; 7027, 10 shares; 7029, 10 Shares.

20 shares Ohio and Mississippi, Preferred. 2 certificates, Nos. 1459, 1462.

10 shares New-York, New-Haven and Harford. No. 5086.

10 shares Conn. R. R. R. No. 4008

10 shares Boston and Albany. No. 19188.

BANK STOCKS.

51 shares Phenix Bank. No. 891.

18 shares Bank of Commerce.

3 certificates, Nos. 24022, 9 shares; 24989, 6 shares; 25484, 3 shares.

6 shares Northampton National Bank. No. 481.

, A reward of $25,000 is offered for the recovery of the property and for the arrest of the thieves.
O. EDWARDS, President.
NORTHAMPTON NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 31, 1876.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY CHOIR.

Last rehearsal THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; entrance on 4th av. by tickets only; six season tickets will be given out before rehearsal. Every member should be present early.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MY WIFE CATHERINE LINDSAY HAVING left my bed and board, all persons are warned against harboring her as I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract. NELSON LINDSAY.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1876.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER PIPE.

Proposals will be received at Sewer Department, City Hall, till March 1, for the whole or any part of 20,000 feet of twelve-inch vitrified sewer pipe, including 1,000 six-inch branches. Apply as above for specification and form of proposal. The right is reserved to decline all bids. Indorse bids, "Proposals for Sewer Pipe," and addressed to CLINTON VILES,
Chairman Committee on Sewers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.—TWO LARGE, finely-furnished rooms, bath-room, &c., to rent, with superior board, in a family of refinement in 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address A. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let, an unusually handsome upper floor, separately or en suite, in a first-class family; house serving private tables only.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE LARGE handsome room, second floor; private bath; excellent board; suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Desirable rooms, third floor, first-class board; table boarders taken; terms reasonable.

A HANDSOME SECOND STORY BACK room with excellent table, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; terms moderate.

SALESMEN AND TRANSIENT PARTIES desiring rooms convenient to Broadway, with or without first-class board, can be accommodated with large or small rooms at No. 20 Waverley place.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, sunny, connecting rooms, third floor, together or separately; strictly first class board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at moderate rates.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE ELEGANT suite of rooms; also fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen desiring a refined and permanent home.

MRS. ROBERTS HAS ONE VERY DELIGHTful suite of rooms to dispose of, with or without private table, at No. 283 4th av.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with or without board; terms moderate. No. 211 West 38th st.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, private bath, &c., with or without board; moderate terms.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, one hall-room, to let, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire board, third-story front room and bedroom, in a strictly private family, located between 34th and 59th sts. and Madison and 7th avs; no boarding-house keepers need reply. Address, with full particulars, W. J., Post Office Box No. 3,008.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults; three good rooms second or third floor, and good table; references exchanged. Address, giving price and full description of rooms, F. S., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., between Madison and Lexington avs., will rent handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences, on second floor, near first-class restaurant, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, L. M., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LARGE FRONT BEDROOM TO RENT WITHout board; price, $10 per week, including fire, lights, and attendance. No. 41 West 11th st., between 5th av. and University place.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals; 21st st., near Union Club; very superior accommodation. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 30 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, PARLOR and bed-room, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen only.

FIFTH AV. NO. 222.—COMPARTMENT HOUSE, one beautiful front suite, large parlor, bed-room, bath, &c.; steam heat.

SECOND FLOOR ON 5TH AV. UNEXPECTEDLY VACATED.—Rooms en suite; choice locations.
A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

$23 FOR THIRD FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, in private house, to a quiet family; no May moving. No. 252 West 17th st.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of

DE LA VERGNE & HARE,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the retirement therefrom of Mr. JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated at their old place of business, No. 299 Washington st., New-York.

J. C. DE LA VERGNE,
N. D. HARE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NATHANIEL D. HARE, having associated with him ALLEN VANDERBOGET, formerly of A. VANDERBOGET & CO., will continue the produce commission business, under the style and firm name of N. D. HARE & CO., at the old stand No. 299 Washington st. corner Reade, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876. N. D. HARE & CO.

MR. CHARLES F. A. TALBOT RETIRES this day from the firm of F. TALBOT & CO., which will hereafter be continued by F. TALBOT on his sole account. FREDERIC TALBOT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876. C. F. A. TALBOT.

I, FREDERIC TALBOT, heretofore one of the copartnership of F. TALBOT & CO., which has transacted business in the City and State of New-York for a period of five years and upward, and which is this day dissolved, do hereby certify and declare that in pursuance and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and the act amendatory thereof passed April 17, 1863, I, FREDERIC TALBOT, abiding in the City of Providence, R. I., will continue the use of the said copartnership name of TALBOT & CO., at the said City of New-York, and that I am the sole person dealing under the name of F. TALBOT & CO., and that I file this certificate in pursuance of said acts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876. FREDERIC TALBOT.
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OFFICE OF WETMORE & CO.,
Nos. 363, 365, AND 367 GREENWICH ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, A. R. WETMORE and GEORGE C. WETMORE retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

The remaining partners will continue the iron business as heretofore under the same firm name of WETMORE & CO.

A. R. WETMORE,
GEORGE C. WETMORE,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM A. DUBOIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of EVERETT & GOODRICH is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation.

N. J. EVERETT,
R. R. GOODRICH.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.

HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c.,
of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.

S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.

BERNARD AMEND, } Executors.
JOSEPH KOELBLE, }

n24-1aw6mW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

ALDERNEY BUTTER.

MACY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of the

AMERICAN

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS

IN

WATER COLORS

Now open at the

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

Corner of 4th av. and 23d st.,

Daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. and from 7 until 10 P. M.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 5, at 2.

THEODORE THOMAS.

MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.

Soloist, Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Soprano.

(Her first appearance at these Concerts.)

SYMPHONY NO 1, (new.).......................J. K. Paine
ARIA, "Non mi dir," Don Giovanni..................Mozart
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
THEME, VARIATIONS, FINALE, } Septet, op. 20.............Beethoven
OVERTURE, "Midsummer Night's Dream". Mendelssohn
ARIA, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster"—"Oberon".............Weber
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
SYMPHONY, Poem, "Danse Macabre"....Saint Saens
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE No. 14..........................Liszt

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, can be obtained at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER, Lessees and Managers.

Third and last week of the brilliantly successful engagement of the favorite young actor, Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, who will appear for the first time in America in his original part of Arthur Lord Chilton, in Marshall's delightful Comedy, FALSE SHAME. This play was written for Mr. Montague, and was originally produced by him at the Globe Theatre, London. Other characters by Messrs. Arnott, Lamb, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips and Mathews and Misses Marie Gordon, Maud Harrison, Meta Bartlett and Mrs. Farren.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, benefit of Mr. Montague. On which occasion two pieces will be given, TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and FALSE SHAME.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

Y. M. H. A.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, Grand benefit performance under direction of Mr. Augustin Daly.

BIJOU HERON in NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

To conclude with the exquisite standard comedy of THE HONEYMOON.

A HOST OF ARTISTS HAVE KINDLY VOLUNTEERED. GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.

Reserved seats (usual prices) for sale at Tyson's, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the other hotels and ticket offices, and at the Academy on the day of the performance.

7TH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

TESTIMONIAL TO BANDMASTER C. S. GRAFULLA. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 8.

Tickets may be obtained at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s, D. Appleton & Co.'s, and of the active and veteran members of the regiment.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS. | THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

Matinée at 2; Evening at 8.

POSITIVELY LAST TIMES OF O. D. BYRON

in his great character of

LUKE BENNET, IN THOROUGHBRED.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS. THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMON.

Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

MAY SISTERS.—GRAND SPIRITUAL SEANCES THIS EVENING at Republican Hall, 33d st. and Broadway. Spirit power in the light. Lizzie Nellie's wonderful materializations and physical manifestations with securely-bound hands. Faces will be seen and recognized. Wm. Young, celebrated musical medium, will float the piano in the air with twelve men on it. Also, Mr. Philips, trance speaker. Admittance, 75 cents. Doors open at 7.

ORGAN CONCERT, CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second season, forty-sixth concert, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2, at 4 o'clock. Organist, S. P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; vocalist, Miss IDA W. HUBBELL, soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against ESTELLE F. TAYLOR, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 149 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 8, 1876.

DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1876.

DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ja12-1aw6wW. No. 149 Broadway, New-York City.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES and JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR, plaintiffs, against ALMIRA WHIPPLE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents with interest from the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 27th, 1875.

OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of January, 1876.—Dated January 25th, 1876. OWEN & GRAY,
ja26-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—H. G. BATCHELLER, plaintiff, against J. B. PALSER, as survivor of the late firm of Hodgman & Palser, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the cost of this action.—Dated January 12, 1876. JAMES FLYNN,
ja19-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES LE RAY DE CHAUMONT DE ST. PAUL, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE CORNELIE DE CHAUMONT, Virginie de Leven, Achille de Leven, her husband, Marie C. de Laurencel, Leon Bredif, Marie L. B. Bredif, Nelly Fletcher, Albert Millet, Louis Millet, Frederick Millet, and Lawrence J. Goodale, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 51 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, November 6, 1875. MOORE, HAND & BONNEY,
ja26-1aw-6wW* Attorneys for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC P. MARTIN AGAINST WALTON M. MARTIN and ROBERT J. G. WOOD.—Summons for relief. (complaint filed.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1875, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 13, 1875. MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja12-1aw6wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVINNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 9, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. THERESA TITIENS. SIG. BRIGNOLI.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 2, 8 o'clock.

LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT BUT ONE.

First time this season of Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS for the first time in America in her great character of Leonora.

Miss BEAUMONT (first time) as Azucena.

Sig. BRIGNOLI in his favorite rôle of Manrico.

Sig. ORLANDINI as Count di Luna.

Mr. McDONALD as Ferrando.

Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, LAST TITIENS OPERA NIGHT—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5, ONLY GRAND TITIENS OPERA MATINEE—NORMA.

Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.

Positively no free list, with the exception of the press.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, Mlle. TITIENS at the Brooklyn Academy—NORMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

Début of Miss MATILDE PHILLIPPS in Rossini's popular opera, LA CENERENTOLA.

Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10, the sale of which commences Thursday, Feb. 10, at Academy box-office, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(Begins at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10.)

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS! HOUSES CROWDED! FORTY-NINTH TO FIFTY-SIXTH TIME OF

PIQUE,

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S greatest drama. Produced with most sumptuous scenery and AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST.

Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins,
Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. John Drew,
F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, C. H. Rockwell,
Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell,
and Mr. John Brougham.

Seats may be secured by mail, messenger, or telegram three weeks ahead.

"PIQUE" MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL MATINEE.

THE ABSORBING SUCCESS

which has thus far marked the performances of PIQUE,

CROWDING the THEATRE on every occasion TO THE VERY DOORS, and more particularly at the regular Saturday matinees, has forced upon Mr. DALY the PLEASANT NECESSITY of giving an EXTRA PIQUE MATINEE, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9,

which will begin at 1 o'clock, in order to enable SUBURBAN visitors to take the 5 o'clock trains for their homes.

, The BOX SHEET for this SPECIAL MATINEE is now open, and those correspondents on the line of the New-Haven Railroad as far as Stamford, and on the Harlem Railroad as far as White Plains, on the Pennsylvania Railroad as far as New-Brunswick, on the Erie Railway as far as Lake View or Paterson, and on the New-York Central Railroad as far as Tarrytown, are informed that the performance will terminate in time to enable them to take the afternoon accommodation trains.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..............................Manager

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following named: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5, TWELFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THE PROGRAMME OF REVIVALS AND NOVELTIES

Laid out for the remainder of the season compels the manager to announce the

LAST WEEK

Of Byron's charming comedy of

MARRIED IN HASTE,

With

Mr. LESTER WALLACK........as........GIBSON GREENE.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss [illegible] THORNTON.

Prominent among the forthcoming revivals will be the powerful drama of

JOHN GARTH,

which is now in active preparation, to be produced with new scenery and accessories, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of JOHN GARTH.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participating in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Finest combination, more stars, best entertainment in New-York. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinees, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 o'clock. Galaxy of beauty and wonder; olio of sixty stars [illegible] male models; twenty specialties; twenty [illegible] coryphees. The very gems of ballet, French dances, tableaux, song, dance, and general varieties, unsurpassed anywhere. Blue Beard, Hussar Polonaise, Grand Levanions, box trick, mystic flight, Irish Stew [illegible].

STEINWAY HALL.

T. J. B. DAUM.—Three recitals of classical music, THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 3, 10, and 17, at 2 P. M. Mr. F. Bergner, the distinguished violoncellist, will assist at the first recital. Single admission, $1. To the series, $2 50. Tickets may be obtained at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and at the door on the day of recital.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.

For MONDAY, Jan. 31, and during the week, an entire change of OLIO and NEW STARS appear. Last week of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE. FOURTEEN NEW STARS. A NEW PANTOMIME. SEE-SAW.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DR. JOHN LORD,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, HILDEBRAND. IN BROOKLYN, FRIDAY, SOCRATES.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. | Every evening, Ernest Byne, Bryant's Children, Gus Williams, Sam Devere, and the great combination of novelty and Specialty Stars.

N. B.—THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC in NEW-YORK is located only at No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from* 12 *to* 36 *months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURES, WEST SIDE, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish, Hudson st., opposite Grove st. Lecture in course, by George P. Quackenbos, LL.D., on "The Man in the Moon," Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. Admission ten cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alfred F. Walcott, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixteenth day of February, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1876.
ja19-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY A. KENT, Junior, of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
R. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f2-1aw3w-W* 783 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

THE SUIT AGAINST WILLIAM S. KING—TESTIMONY OF GEN. BAGSTER—FREDERICK A. TALCOTT REFUSES TO ANSWER AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was resumed at the office of Edwin M. Wight, in the Drexel building, yesterday morning. Gen. H. H. Bagster, who failed to appear when called on Monday, was the first witness. He testified that he was a Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in 1871, having been elected in the Fall of that year and re-elected in the Spring of 1872; during the ensuing Fall he went South, and before taking his departure he sent in his resignation; this was in December, 1872; he was a member of the Executive Committee in 1871, and continued a member until May 29, 1873; the witness defined the duties of the Executive Committee, as he understood them, but did not think that committee possessed any power not possessed by the Board of Directors; he did not remember the resignation of Mr. Abercrombie as Treasurer; thought Mr. Abercrombie might have been Treasurer while he [witness] was a Director; did not remember that that gentleman resigned because he was requested to sign a check that he believed would be a violation of his duty. The minutes of a meeting in 1872 were then shown witness, who recognized them, but his memory was not thereby refreshed; he was a Director of the company when Mr. Stockwell was President, and remembered that during that time an effort was made to obtain a subsidy at Washington for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, but did not remember that any one was employed by the company to procure a subsidy; he did not hear that Mr. Irwin, one of the agents of the company, had been recalled from San Francisco and sent to Washington, but he had heard that Mr. Irwin was employed in Washington by the Pacific Mail Company; to his knowledge no resolution had been passed by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company authorizing the payment of any money to its agent in Washington to aid in obtaining a subsidy. Mr. Bennett next closely examined the witness as to his connection with A. B. Stockwell during the period in which the company was endeavoring to obtain a subsidy. The witness desired to make a make statement in narrative form of his entire relations to the company, which he considered to be a better plan than eliciting the information by a series of questions. Mr. Bennett said he had no personal knowledge whatever of the transaction, but his questions were based upon information which he had received, and which could only be proved or controverted by asking direct questions to witness. The examination was resumed. Witness did not remember that he delivered the papers that constituted the consideration in settling the suit brought by Luther C. Challis against the company; he participated in the settlement of the suit, but did not know how it was effected or what sum was paid to the prosecution; he had heard that it was settled by "puts," but never saw them; did not know that it cost the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company a large sum; he believed the suit was brought to reduce the value of Pacific Mail stock; he knew that the injunction granted by Judge Gilbert necessitated the "calling" of $3,000,000 loans, and was instrumental in having it modified; he heard one evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that Pacific Mail stock was selling at from five to six per cent. below the closing rate at the board, owing to the injunction granted by Judge Gilbert; not being acquainted with any legal adviser in this City, he went to Mr. Schell, at the Union Club, who referred him to Mr. Homer A. Nelson; the latter was not at that time counsel for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and witness retained him in his personal interest; Mr. Schell accompanied witness to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he introduced him to Mr. Nelson; the latter accompanied witness to the residence of Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, where they arrived about 1 A. M.; Judge Gilbert, on learning the facts of the case, granted a modification of the injunction, and that day Pacific Mail stock rose to the rate at which it closed the previous afternoon; excepting from common report, witness did not know that there were any discrepancies in the accounts of Mr. Stockwell; he had only had one account with the former, which was a joint one with Rufus Hatch; witness had at one time, about two years since, loaned Mr. Stockwell $900,000, which he understood was to pay a note held by the Pacific Mail Company against Stockwell for that amount; witness received as security a mortgage on Mr. Stockwell's residence.

Mr. Frederick A. Talcott was next called. He was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in 1874, and served until March, 1875; during that period Trenor W. Park was also a member of the board; witness remembered a board meeting held Nov. 28, 1874; his impression was that Mr. Park was present on that occasion; he did not remember any peculiarities in Mr. Park which were not common to other Directors; Mr. Park was in the habit of lying on the sofa or occupying a seat apart from the other Directors; how often he could not say; witness did not know that the minutes of the meeting on the date previously referred to were expunged or destroyed, but stated that the board had agreed "that the meeting should be forgotten when they left the room."

Mr. Bennett then asked the following question: "At that meeting, when the minutes were partly expunged, did you hear any charges of corruption made against any Director or Directors?" The witness declined to answer, as he said a truthful answer would be a betrayal of his honor. Mr. Bennett, with visible annoyance, asked the Commissioner to adjourn the examination to to-day, in order that he might obtain authority to exact proper answers from witnesses. Commissioner Wight stated that the courts would not sustain the witness in his refusal to answer the questions of counsel, to which Mr. Talcott replied that he "would answer when compelled to do so, but not before."

Commissioner Wight then adjourned the case to 10:30 A. M. to-day.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE MATCHES.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—REDUCTION OF FEES FOR AFFILIATING CLUBS—COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The monthly meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Major Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. Fifteen Directors were present. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts for the past month to have been $4,700 18; expenditures, $3,502 14, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,198 04. A report from Major Fulton was read, announcing that he had examined the land proposed by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, for the use of the National Rifle Association, upon which to contest the international match. He found no obstacles which could not be removed by the liberal expenditure of money; but no amount of labor could place the ground in the condition presented by the range at Creedmoor. Col. Wingate reported for the Range Committee in favor of a change of targets from iron to canvas, and submitted elaborate drawings of the targets in use at Ottawa. He also stated that it was proposed that the State be petitioned to bear a portion of the expense of changing the targets. Gen. Shaler called attention to the necessity of increasing the number of the joint committee having in charge the international match, and, on motion of Mr. Sanford, it was resolved to increase the number to eighteen, four to be appointed from the life members of the National Rifle Association, and four from the Amateur Rifle Club. In regard to the proposed affiliation of clubs with the association, Col. Wingate presented a set of resolutions providing that all clubs paying annually to the Treasurer the sum of $25 shall be permitted to send ten of their members who shall be entitled to the privileges of annual members of the association during its Spring and Fall meetings, and for one week prior to those meetings; the publication of their scores made during their principal meetings in the annual report of the association; to send one delegate for every fifty members to confer with the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association at an annual convention to be held in the month of May of each year, and to receive each year a bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, to be competed for by their members as provided by their officers. On motion of Gen. McMahon, it was decided that the selection of the place for the international match, and the preparation of the programme and its conditions, be reserved for the action of the Board of Directors. The details of the match will be conducted by the joint committee. The programme for the Spring meeting was next read and adopted. The main features of the programme are similar to former years. The new matches introduced are as follows: Match No. 5, open to all comers; those using military rifles to shoot at 500 yards distance; special military, 600 yards, and Creedmoor sporting rifles, 700 yards. Match No. 7, "Patrick Henry rifle" match; distance, 1,000 yards; any position; any rifle; ten shots. The President appointed the following committees, after which the board adjourned: Range Committee—Col. Wingate, Capt. Story, and E. H. Sanford. Finance Committee—Inspector General Woodward, Hon. D. W. Judd, and Judge N. P. Stanton. Prize Committee—Col. Ward, Capt. W. C. Casey, and Major Gen. Kilbourn Knox. Joint Committee on International Match—Gen. Woodward, Col. Wingate, Col. Gildersleeve, Gen. McMahon, and N. P. Stanton.

THE POLICE ASKING FOR MORE POWER.

The Police Commissioners, acting by the advice and with the assistance of Mr. Charles F. Maclean, counsel to the board, are engaged in preparing a series of amendments to the act of April 30, 1873, which provides for the summary arrest and conviction of thieves, burglars, and bank robbers, and which was found to be so defective when put into operation as to defeat the very object for which it was passed. The amendments now being prepared by the Commissioners are designed, if passed by the Legislature and approved of by Gov. Tilden, to give the Police the most summary and arbitrary powers in dealing with burglars, well-known sneak-thieves, and bank robbers, when found prowling about, although not actually engaged in any criminal offense.

THE PLYMOUTH COUNCIL.

LIST OF THE CHURCHES INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Below is printed the list of the churches invited to the Advisory Council of Plymouth Church, to be held in Brooklyn on Feb. 15. The council will probably be very large, as 172 churches and twenty ministers without churches have been invited. Plymouth Church will pay the expenses of the Pastors and delegates. The list is as follows:

District of Columbia.—Washington, First Congregational Church.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia, Central Congregational Church; Pittsburg, Welsh Congregational Church.

New-Jersey.—Newark, First Congregational Church, Belleville Avenue Church; Chester, First Church; Orange, Trinity Church; Plainfield, First Church; Orange Valley, Orange Valley Church; Montclair, First Church; Jersey City, First Church.

New-York.—Binghamton, First Church; Homer, First Church; Canandaigua, First Church; Ithaca, First Church; Pulaski, First Church; Owego, First Church; Norwich, First Church; Seneca Falls, First Church; Poughkeepsie, First Church; Albany, First Church; Lockport, First Church; Utica, Welsh Congregational Church; Newark Valley, First Church.

Connecticut.—New-Haven, First Church, Dwight Place Church; Hartford, South Church, Pearl Street Church, Asylum Hill Church; New-London, First Church; Norwich, Second Church; Farmington, First Church; Unionville, First Church; Stamford, First Church; Bridgeport, First Church; Stonington, First Church; Mystic Bridge, First Church; Old Saybrook, First Church; Milford, First Church; Stratford, First Church; Middletown, First Church; Meriden, First Church; New-Britain, First Church; Derby, First Church; Waterbury, Second Church; Danbury, First Church; Willimantic, First Church; West Killingly, First Church; Brooklyn, First Church; Rockville, First Church; Bristol, First Church; Bethel, First Church; Cheshire, First Church; Mansfield, First Church; Southport, First Church; Norwalk, First Church; South Norwalk, First Church; Fair Haven, First Church; Winsted, First Church.

Massachusetts.—Boston, Old South Church, Mount Vernon Church, Berkley Street Church, Walnut Avenue Church, Jamaica Plains Church; Cambridge, North Avenue Church; Lynn, Central Church; Brookline, Harvard Church; Lowell, Kirk Street Church; Lawrence, Elliott Church; Framingham, Plymouth Church; Plymouth, Church of the Pilgrimage; Newburyport, Whitefield Church; Hyde Park, Congregational Church; Salem, South Church; Malden, First Church; Wakefield, Congregational Church; New-Bedford, Trinitarian Church; Dedham, First Church; Woburn, First Church; Amesbury, First Church; Methuen, First Church; Worcester, First Church, Salem Street Church; Fitchburg, Calvinistic Church; Holden, First Church; Groveland, First Church; Clinton, First Evangelical Church; Ware, East Church; Spencer, First Church; Millbury, First Church; Palmer, Second Church; Brimfield, First Church; Holliston, First Church; Chicopee Falls, Second Church; Northampton, Edwards Church; East Hampton, Payson Church; Westfield, Second Church; Hadley, Russell Church; Conway, First Church; Holyoke, Second Church.

Rhode Island.—Providence, Beneficent Church, Union Church, Central Church; Pawtucket, First Church; Central Falls, First Church.

Maine.—Portland, High Street Church, Plymouth Church; Bangor, Central Church, Hammond Street Church; Augusta, South Church; Lewiston, Pine Street Church.

New-Hampshire.—Concord, South Church; Portsmouth, First Church; Dover, First Church; Manchester, First Church.

Vermont.—Windsor, First Church; Rutland, First Church; St. Johnsbury, South Church; Burlington, First Church; Montpelier, First Church; Middlebury, First Church; St. Albans, First Church.

Ohio.—Cleveland, Euclid Avenue Church, First Congregational Church; Columbus, First Congregational Church; Mansfield, First Congregational Church; Painesville, First Congregational Church; Cincinnati, Vine Street Church, Welsh Congregational Church; Mount Vernon, First Congregational Church; Harmer, First Congregational Church.

Indiana.—Indianapolis, Mayflower Church, Plymouth Church; Terre Haute, First Congregational Church; Michigan City, First Congregational Church.

Michigan.—Grand Rapids, First Congregational Church; Jackson, First Congregational Church; Kalamazoo, First Congregational Church; Flint, First Congregational Church.

Illinois.—Chicago, Plymouth Church, Forty-Seventh Street Church, Leavitt Street Church; Springfield, First Congregational Church; Galesburg, First Congregational Church; Lombard, First Congregational Church; Beardstown, First Congregational Church; Rockford, First Congregational Church; Winnebago, First Congregational Church; Elgin, First Congregational Church; Moline, First Congregational Church; Kewanee, First Congregational Church; Champaign, First Congregational Church; Quincy, First Congregational Church.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee, Olivet Church; Beloit, First Congregational Church; Fond du Lac, First Congregational Church; Madison, First Congregational Church.

Iowa.—Burlington, First Congregational Church; Grinnell, First Congregational Church; Waterloo, First Congregational Church; Decorah, First Congregational Church; Des Moines, First Congregational Church; Davenport, First Congregational Church.

Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Plymouth Church; St. Paul, Plymouth Church.

Missouri.—St. Louis, First Trinitarian Church, Pilgrim Church; Hannibal, First Congregational Church.

Kansas.—Lawrence, First Congregational Church; Leavenworth, First Congregational Church; Topeka, First Congregational Church.

Ministers Without Charge.—Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., President Yale College; Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. George P. Fisher, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. C. B. Hulbert, D. D., President Middlebury College, Vt.; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., Dover, N. H.; Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., Bangor Theological Seminary; Rev. Lyman Abbott, New-York City; Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. J. H. Fairchild, D. D., President Oberlin College, Ohio; Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., Beloit College, Wisconsin; Rev. John S. C. Abbott, D. D., Fairhaven, Conn.; Rev. Joshua M. Chamberlain, Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa; Rev. J. T. Hyde, D. D., Chicago Theological Seminary; Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D. D., President Marietta College, Ohio; Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, D. D., President Illinois College, Jacksonville; Rev. Israel P. Warren, D. D., Lewiston, Me.; Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., New-York; Rev. James W. Strong, President Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS AND THE POLICE.

At the opening of the regular meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, President Smith stated that, on Monday night, a lawyer, representing those persons affected by the enforcement of the law of 1862 regarding the employment of waiter-girls and the sale of liquors in places where theatrical entertainments are given, had called on him and stated that the law was annulled by the subsequent enactment passed in 1872. Mr. McLean, the counsel for the board, stated to the Commissioners that he had examined both laws and he had found that the law of 1862 was not annulled by the subsequent enactment, and remained in force. President Smith then said that Superintendent Walling needed no instructions, and would enforce the law. On motion of Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, the following rules were adopted:

Resolved, In pursuance of chapter 1, Laws of New-York, approved Jan. 20, 1876, the Board of Police have prescribed the following rule, to be known as rule 841: "All persons within the limit of New-York desiring to give a masked ball, entertainment, or party shall apply to the Board of Police, setting forth the time and place of such masked ball, entertainment, or party, such application to be made at least five days before the time designated in such application for the holding of the same. All permissions to hold the same shall be subject to the following regulations: That the applicant or applicants have permission to give a masked ball, entertainment, or party under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, and with the understanding that the officer who may be in command of the Police at such ball, entertainment, or party shall have the power to cause any person before entering, or within the building during the continuance of the ball, entertainment, or party to unmask if in his opinion there is cause therefor, and it shall be his duty to stop the same, and cause the various rooms occupied for that purpose to be vacated, whenever any indecent, immoral, or illegal act shall be committed, or any disorder shall take place which shall furnish cause for such action on his part."

A BANKER'S HOUSE ROBBED.

On last Saturday afternoon while the family of Mr. C. T. Goadby, of the banking firm of H. & C. T. Goadby, were at dinner in their residence, No. 111 East Thirty-fourth street, the house was entered by burglars, who broke open a rear window, and so gained access to the premises. The thieves ransacked the upper portion of the house, and secured a diamond ring weighing two and one-half carats, valued at $500, and a quantity of jewels valued at $1,100. The burglars, while leaving the house by the front door, were seen by one of the servants, who gave the alarm. Mr. Goadby gave chase, and, in West Thirty-fourth street, arrested a man, who, on being taken to the Thirty-fifth Street Station, proved conclusively that he was a reputable citizen, and was discharged from custody. The case has been placed in the hands of Central Office detectives.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in answer to one from the Secretary of the board, informing him that there are only twenty-one feet of water between Coenties and Diamond Reefs, while the survey showed twenty-five feet. Mr. Patterson, in reply, informed the board that the attention of Gen. Newton had been called to the matter, and that it would receive immediate attention. In answer to inquiries from masters of vessels as to the best time for steamers of heavy draft to go to sea, the Secretary was directed to inform them that the best time to leave was three and a quarter hours before high water.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

A LIQUOR HOUSE IN TROUBLE—THE ASSIGNMENT OF GEORGE HUGHES & CO.—SUSPENSION OF A LEADING SOUTHERN JEWELER.

The firm of Charles Bellows & Co., importers of liquors, of No. 41 Beaver street, is in temporary trouble. A meeting of its creditors has been called for 2 o'clock this afternoon at No. 125 Pearl street, when a full statement of the financial condition of the house will be submitted. The firm is one of the oldest in the street and has done an extensive business. It has always enjoyed an honorable reputation, and it is expected that the assets will fully cover the liabilities. Some time ago an anonymous letter was received stating that some person in Bellows & Co.'s office was robbing them extensively. They had no reason to believe that such was the case, "but," said Mr. Bellows, yesterday, "there may be something in it."

Among the creditors of George Hughes & Co., linen merchants, who assigned their property recently, are the following: F. W. Hayes & Co., of Banbridge, Ireland, $27,124 12 for merchandise; William Chain & Co., of Muckamore, Ireland, $18,409 21, also for merchandise; William Spotter & Co., Belfast, Ireland, $96,044 06 for linens; the Ninth National Bank of this City, $40,000 on promissory notes, of which $30,000 were on notes indorsed by John Hughes for the accommodation of the makers; Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., $55,648 90 for cash borrowed by the firm, and which is secured by about fifty-five thousand dollars worth of merchandise; George Bliss, $160,892 36, due on a contract made by Bliss to retire, for the accommodation of the firm, bills of exchange drawn under a letter of credit granted to the firm by Morton, Bliss & Co. for £20 000 sterling, the firm having agreed to pay Bliss the amount he might be called upon to pay in taking up the bills of exchange. This indebtedness is secured by mortgages given by John Hughes and George Hughes. Then follows a claim of Malcomson Brothers, of England, the amount of which is unascertained, resulting from bills of exchange to the amount of £11,790 sterling drawn by Malcomson Brothers for the benefit of the firm, and secured by mortgages on the premises, Nos. 196 to 200 Church street, on lots in Paterson, N. J., and on coal lands in Virginia. Exclusive of the Malcomson Brothers' claim, the liabilities of the firm amount to $459,290 10. The assets include merchandise valued at $83,941 82, and $310,827 66 of debts due, making a total of $394,769 48. The actual cash value of all these is set down at $131,631.

A circular was received in this City yesterday from J. C. Levy, of New-Orleans, one of the largest jewelers in the South, announcing his suspension, and requesting that his creditors in New-York select some one to represent their interests, as two of his creditors in New-Orleans had obtained judgments against him for $13,000. A meeting of the creditors in this City was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter and take the necessary action. Among the largest creditors in this City are Smith & Hedges, Arthur Rumrill, Fellows & Co., Gorham Manufacturing Company, Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, Alden Watch Company, American Clock Company, G. & S. Owens, Hall, Maxwell & Co., Freund, Goldsmith & Co., and Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson. There are fifty-eight creditors in this City, nearly all the prominent manufacturers being sufferers. His liabilities in this City alone are estimated at $200,000. He enjoyed the highest credit. For the Fall trade he purchased of New-York manufacturers goods to the amount of $120,000. At the meeting yesterday a committee was appointed to employ counsel and take such measures as they may deem necessary.

Wareham M. Quimby, jeweler, at No. 196 Broadway, has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to about eighty thousand dollars. His assets consist of stock valued at $25,000, notes, and book accounts. Among the principal creditors are the following: Robbins & Appleton, $11,355 45; M. T. Quimby, $6,000; Elgin National Watch Company, $5,922 61; New-York Watch Company, $5,075 87; H. A. & G. M. Church, $9,443 02; William Smith & Co., $4,000; A. Wallach & Co., $2,162 21; J. W. Robertson, $2,043; Springfield Watch Company, $1,648 72. Register Fitch, of No. 345 Broadway, has been appointed to take charge of the proceedings.

The application for a discharge in bankruptcy, by David C. Wilson, trunk hardware, at No. 172 William street, was before Register Fitch yesterday. Notices of appearance were filed by Henry L. Pierson, Roelker & Wiedmuller, and by the assignee on behalf of the remaining creditors. The bankrupt offers evidence to show that the property in the schedule amounts to more than one-third of the amount of debts proved, and this fact being established, he is entitled to his discharge, having paid the required percentage.

At a meeting of the creditors of Pforzheimer, Dreyfus & Keller, wholesale jewelers, at No. 24 John street, held at the rooms of the Jewelers' Association, No. 1 Bond street, a report was submitted showing the firm's condition, the liabilities being about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. As the assets largely exceed that sum the firm asked an extension for thirteen months to pay the demands in full, which was readily granted by the creditors.

The firm of Jonas & Isaac, which has been in bankruptcy since 1868, made application for a discharge yesterday, before Register Ketchum, at No. 129 Fulton street. Notice of appearance against the discharge was filed by the State Bank, of Hartford, and the usual time was given to file specifications.

A meeting of the creditors of Graves & Pier, coppersmiths, at No. 276 Water street, was held yesterday, at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway. A number of creditors proved their claims, and elected William J. Trimble assignee.

In the assignment of Edward Herbert to Thomas Brennan, the liabilities are set down as $3,869 23, the nominal assets as $972, and the real assets as $172. A bond in $900 was ordered from the assignee.

In the assignment of Leon Harauf and Fernando Oppenheim to Bernard Metzger the liabilities are stated to be $501 76, the nominal assets $1,314 82, and the real assets $700. A bond in $700 was ordered.

Franklin Horton, of No. 42 Fulton street, assigned his property to Henry G. Slack yesterday, for the benefit of creditors.

SUSPENSION OF THE SEAMLESS CLOTHING COMPANY OF MATTEAWAN—450 OPERATIVES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—HOPES OF RESUMPTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 1.—The failure of the Seamless Clothing Company, of Matteawan, creates a feeling of great anxiety in this vicinity. The company was incorporated in 1855, and failed during the financial trouble of 1857. An extension of time was granted and work was resumed. In 1861 they again failed, and all work ceased till the creditors granted an extension and work was resumed. During the past year the company has laid out over sixty thousand dollars in buildings and improvements for making the new patent Crossley carpets. They built a new dam which cost $4,000 or $5,000; additions to factories which cost nearly $10,000, and got in new machinery which cost nearly $20,000. They have also of late been dealing heavily in California wool and lost a great deal in that by shrinkage. The pay roll takes in nearly 450 men, women and children. The pay of the regular tradesmen averages $15 per week, and the pay of the others ranges from $6 to $9 per week. The company always paid on the first and fifteenth of every month, and had not failed to do so before in ten years until to-day.

The news of the embarrassment of the firm was received by Mr. Robinson about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon through a telegram from Mr. Falconer, directing him to shut down, and informing him that the men could not be paid. He called the leading men of the works together and said to them, "The company is embarrassed financially, and all work except what is actually necessary to straighten up to save goods from being damaged must be suspended until further orders." The news spread through the various shops like wildfire, and from thence to the streets, and in half an hour it was known in the remotest parts of the village. Over four hundred employes are in the streets with four weeks' pay still due them, which they cannot get.

One of the sad features of the failure is the ruin of Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent. He was on Mr. Falconer's paper for nearly twenty-three thousand dollars, and will lose every dollar.

From one or two other gentlemen in the company's office, we learned that on the 1st of January last the company had reduced the wages of all employes ten per cent. There has been talk of throwing the concern into bankruptcy, but the fate of the Glenham Mills was a warning, and in all probability no such a course will be pursued in this case. Mr. Lawrence, the book-keeper, stated that the inventory taken on the 1st day of January last showed that the real estate, machinery, account of stock, balances in bank, and cash on hand, amounted to $304,913 75, and that was very low. Everything now in the works will sell rapidly, and the machinery is worth more than it is set down for.

The Matteawan Savings Bank is in the office of the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company, and early Tuesday morning operatives began to feel uneasy in relation to their deposits, and a run ensued. Mr. Lawrence, the Cashier, met depositors with words of assurance and told them their money was safe. One woman, who had $200 in the bank, threw down her book and called for her funds. Mr. Lawrence told her Mr. Falconer had nothing whatever to do with the bank nor didn't have a cent of money in it, whereupon she appeared to be greatly relieved and stepped back. Mr. Carpenter was in the New-York office Monday afternoon, and had a personal interview with Mr. Falconer. The latter told him he had seen a number of his creditors, and all intimated that they would aid him, and he was in hopes that he could amicably adjust matters so as to set the works running again soon.

A LIFE INSURANCE BANKRUPTCY.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—The *Ledger* says: In the United States Circuit Court to-day a petition in bankruptcy was filed by the Southern Life Insurance Company. The schedule of assets and liabilities has not as yet been made out, but the liabilities are alleged in the petition to be about one million one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

CAPT. BOGARDUS KILLS NINETY-SIX OUT OF ONE HUNDRED BIRDS AT TRENTON—OTHER MATCHES.

An extraordinary display of skill in marksmanship was made on Quintius Tract, at Trenton, yesterday, by Capt. A. H. Bogardus. There were about five hundred persons present. The pigeons were placed in spring traps twenty-one yards distant from the shooter, and every pigeon flying eighty yards after having been shot at was counted as a lost bird. The Captain shot with a Scot gun, number ten bore, and was limited to the use of one and a quarter ounces of shot. Capt. Bogardus wagered $100 even that he would kill ninety out of 100 birds, $50 to $100 that he would kill ninety-five, and $50 to $250 that he would bring down every one of the 100. The result was: Total number killed, 96; number missed, 4. W. Wells, of Burlington, acted as referee. Capt. Bogardus shot the thirty-ninth bird, but while a man was on the way to pick it up an outsider shot at it. The Captain claimed it and the referee allowed him another bird, which he killed. The Captain struck the four missed birds, but they got beyond the bounds. After the match, Ira A. Paine challenged Bogardus to shoot for the Laurel medal, Bogardus to announce the time and place before Feb. 24.

A pigeon match was arranged yesterday between W. Townsend, of Brooklyn, and P. W. Ramsey, of New-Jersey, to shoot at fifty birds each, twenty-seven yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and a quarter ounces of shot, each to find trap and handle for the other, for $500 a side. The match is to take place at Seacaucus, N. J., on the 22d of February.

The pigeon match at Staten Island yesterday between J. Russell and W. Townley was won by the former. They shot at twenty birds, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, with one and a quarter ounces of shot, ground traps. Russell killed sixteen and missed four; Townley killed thirteen and missed seven.

JOHN JOHNSON'S MURDER.

Coroner Simms yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of John Johnson, who was found in Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on the morning of Jan. 3, shot near the heart, from the effects of which wound he subsequently died. Gustave Werhe testified that he heard a pistol-shot on the morning in question, and saw two men standing on the corner of Throop and Lafayette avenues. Henry Collyer, of No. 114 Skillman street, testified that he was serving his customers with bread on the morning Mr. Johnson was shot, and that about 6:05 o'clock, as he was leaving bread at the second house from the corner of Throop avenue, on Kosciusko street, he saw two men jumping over the fence from a vacant lot opposite, into Kosciusko street. One was a short man and the other a tall one. The tall man wore a felt hat and the short one a cap. They were twelve or fourteen feet away from him, and running. He did not hear a pistol fired, nor a dog bark, nor any other disturbance. Officer Goodwin, of the Ninth Precinct, testified that he reached Johnson's house immediately after the shooting. It was so dark at the time that objects could only be seen a few feet distant. He made a thorough search of the yard, but could find nothing of the two men spoken of. Officer Miller, of the same precinct, testified that he arrived at Johnson's residence about 6:10 A. M.; that he passed up Throop avenue, and saw nothing of the two men spoken of by the baker. William Disbrow, of No. 765 Lafayette avenue, said that he saw Johnson at about 5:40 A. M. on Jan. 3. He was lying on the lounge at the time. Johnson said the pistol could be found on the sidewalk, where his assailant dropped it. Johnson said to Mr. Hubbard, in an undertone, "Attend to what I have told you; don't forget;" witness heard Mr. Hubbard say, "I will attend to it, John;" Mrs. Johnson asked what they were talking about, and Johnson replied, "Nothing; you will know when I am gone." Dr. Shepard testified to having made the post mortem and to the nature of the wound. He said that the wound might have been inflicted by Johnson himself, or it might have been done by somebody else.

The inquest was adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

MINING ENGINEERING IN CALIFORNIA.

The first session of the quarterly meeting of the New-York Society of Practical Engineers was held last evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Union. Mr. John W. Sutton delivered an interesting lecture on the "Early Mining Engineering of California," in which he gave a minute description of the simple but ingenious devices of the early gold miners. The major portion of his remarks were confined to the methods of obtaining water supply for dry regions, and of saving the fine gold produced by the grating of sharp stones with the soft quartz while both are being driven through the sluices. In describing the contrivances by the aid of which water was carried to claims from long distances, over steep hills, at small expense, and by the utilization of convenient material, he related an instance of two miners manufacturing excellent water tight hose from common canvas, which proved just as trustworthy as expensive iron piping. Another successful and cheap appliance, servin the same purpose, was a common sheet-iron pipe, known in the diggings as the "Cherokee pipe," which was thirty inches in diameter. This pipe, which was usually built in sections of twenty-five feet, to facilitate its transportation, had often proved successful in supplying a good volume of water from a point three miles distant, by the aid of hydraulic power. The great problem with California miners to-day, the lecturer said, is how to save all the fine gold. Millions of dollars worth of the precious metal is annually lost owing to the fact that as yet the miners are powerless to save it. One of the most effective agents has been quicksilver, which although having no affinity for gold, adheres to it in the sluices with great tenacity and relieves it from mixture with the gravel and sand.

ILL EFFECTS OF RESERVOIR WATER.

The village of Newtown, in Queens County, has been thrown into considerable excitement over the fact that the family of a Mr. Cooper, who keeps a hotel in the neighborhood of the Ridgewood Reservoir, have recently been taken sick with the symptoms of sewer gas poisoning. The house is situated close to the water and at no great distance from a lampblack factory. In the manufacture of lampblack a vast quantity of garbage is used, and the proprietors of this factory have a contract for the use of all the refuse of the New-York hotels, which is daily carted to Newtown. After being used the liquid stuff which remains is allowed to drain off into the reservoir, and frequently the quantity is so great that it accumulates on the surface of the water in the form of a thick scum. Some of the people of Newtown say that the keeper of the Ridgewood Pond is often compelled to collect this scum and remove it. The stench arising from it at times, Mr. Cooper says, is absolutely frightful. He and his family are now suffering severely from the effect of the poisonous gases exhaled. Complaints have been made by residents of the neighborhood, but as yet the Queens County authorities have taken no action toward preventing Messrs. Lyons & Lawrence from allowing the refuse of their establishment to drain off into the lake. The Ridgewood water is the main supply of Brooklyn, and some of the prominent men of Newtown, who have had experience of the nuisance in their own vicinity, intend, if possible, to interest the citizens of Brooklyn in a matter which so nearly concerns them.

BURGLARY IN THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Mr. Charles E. Welling, of North Bennington, Vt., at present a guest at the Astor House, appeared yesterday before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, as a complainant against George Burton, a traveling agent from Ohio, and George W. Gampher, of Philadelphia, both of whom he charged with entering his room at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and robbing him of a gold watch, chain, and seal valued at $250. Mr. Welling swore to an affidavit alleging that he was awakened at the hour named by a noise, and discovered that the door of his room, which he had locked on retiring, was open. He immediately sprang from his bed and ran into the hall just in time to observe a man in the act of hurriedly entering a room about thirty feet off on the same floor. Before returning to his room and ascertaining whether or not the person had taken anything, Mr. Welling informed the hotel clerk of the occurrence, and both repaired to the room into which the man had retreated, and there found Burton and Gampher, whom they subsequently surrendered to an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The watch of Mr. Welling and several skeleton keys were found on the person of Burton. Both prisoners were held in $3,000 bail each to answer.

A TURN IN STOKES' FAVOR.

In order to ascertain whether the rumor prevalent last night to the effect that a writ of habeas corpus had been obtained in favor of Edward S. Stokes was correct or not, a reporter sought information from Judge Gilbert, at his residence in Brooklyn, last evening. Judge Gilbert stated that he had been informed that such a writ had been issued by Judge Dykeman, and that it had been made returnable on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M., at White Plains. It commands the keepers of Sing Sing Prison to have the body of Edward S. Stokes before Judge Dykeman, at the Court-house in White Plains, on the day and hour stated, at which time the question is to be argued whether or not the prisoner is illegally deprived of his liberty, and whether or not he is entitled to credit for the time he spent in jail previous to his trial. The Clerk of the Court also stated that the writ had been issued, and that Stokes would be brought to court in accordance therewith, on Saturday next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

P. J. McQuillan, Cornelius Donnelly, and Thomas McGuire, have been appointed to positions in the Surrogate's office.

The increased rates for weighing and elevating grain went into operation yesterday. This only applies to jobbers, and as the grain receivers are opposed to any advance in the rate, it is not yet known whether the increase can be maintained.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 33,677 letters and 61 bags of papers. The Wisconsin, for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out 28,935 letters and 47 bags of papers, and the Colon, for Southern Pacific ports, 4,743 letters and 14 bags of papers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association held last evening at the head-quarters in West Thirty-third street, Joel W. Mason was appointed Chairman, and Willard Bullard Secretary of the Executive Committee.

The remains of the man who committed suicide on Monday morning while lying in a wagon in front of No. 1,517 Broadway, have been identified by Mrs. Minnie Miller, of No. 644 East Twelfth street, as those of her husband, Anthony Miller, who had been absent from his home since Sunday evening.

At a meeting of the Columbia Law Association to be held this evening, at Room No. 24 Cooper Union, a paper will be read upon "Insanity, Considered as a Defense in Criminal Cases," after which there will be a debate upon the question. Graduates of the Law School and friends of the society are invited to attend.

During the month of January, 1,096 packages received at the Post Office in this City were held for postage. Of this number, 626 were returned to the senders or forwarded by notification and correspondence, 75 articles are without address, 157 foreign packages were in excess of weight, and 137 packages were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

John Bruer, a young man employed in THE TIMES press room, while in the act of oiling one of the presses shortly after 10 o'clock last evening, had his right thigh severely lacerated by coming in contact with the cog-wheels connected with the cylinder. He was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital where his wound, which is a painful one, was carefully dressed by Dr. Savage, the House Surgeon.

On the application of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted an order requiring Messrs. Street & Smith, the publishers of the *New-York Weekly*, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued requiring them to desist from publishing a story entitled "Rose Michel," founded on the play of the same name. The order is made returnable on Tuesday next.

Charges were drawn up yesterday by Inspector McDermott against Capt. Henry V. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and the trial of the complaint has been set down for Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M. The charges are based upon the circumstances surrounding the recent raid made by the Inspector on a panel-house at No. 139 West Twenty-fifth street, which is alleged to have been in existence over a month.

BROOKLYN.

William Sheehan, aged twenty-seven years, was arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station yesterday afternoon, charged with shooting and mortally wounding Michael Farrell in O'Neil's liquor store, corner of Hudson avenue and Sands street.

The remains of William W. Simmons, the murdered hammersmith, were conveyed yesterday to his former home in Connecticut for burial. They were in charge of Mr. Blakeman, the Deputy Sheriff from Derby, Conn., and accompanied by Mr. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Henry, for whom the murdered man worked at the time of his death.

The reorganized Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last night. A letter was read from Edward T. Backhouse declining to serve on the committee, for personal reasons alone, and not for lack of sympathy with it. Similar letters were read from Harvey Farrington, J. F. Whitney, Patrick Nolan, John Quinn, and Rodney Thursby. The following were elected officers for the year: President, S. T. Freeman; Vice Presidents, J. W. Flaherty and Thomas S. Dakin; Secretaries, George G. Harmon and Charles S. Ensign; Treasurer, Thomas Carroll.

LONG ISLAND.

The passenger rates on the Long Island Railroad are being revised and slight advances have been made in some instances.

The statement in THE TIMES of Sunday to the effect that a brother of the Jamaica Methodist Church at a recent religious meeting denounced the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association as a propagator of vice is denied by the brother in question, who says he knows nothing derogatory to the character of the association.

The investigation into the affairs of the Queens County Poor-house, on Barnum Island, was yesterday proceeded with before the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Thomas Peet, the book-keeper on the island; Joseph S. Pettit, who was until recently Assistant Keeper; Theodore A. Carman, who is engaged in boring for water on the island, and Charles Powell, one of the Superintendents, were examined. The testimony tended to exonerate Charles Wright, the Keeper, from most of the charges brought against him. The only case of open immorality that has as yet been established is that of the girl Mary Pinkham, and it is fully proved that she is viciously bad.

STATEN ISLAND.

In the report of the Republican nominations for officers of the Town of Castleton, published in THE TIMES of yesterday, several errors occurred. The correct list of nominations is as follows: For Supervisor, H. L. Horton; Collector, Richard Hartley; Assessor, H. Cunliff; Justice of the Peace, Sidney DeKay; Auditors, W. Newton and J. H. Roe. No nomination was made for Excise Commissioner, but Eugene Du Bois will be voted for generally by Republicans for that office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About ninety prisoners are at present confined in the County Jail at White Plains.

An enlargement of the public school at North Tarrytown is proposed, and the matter is to be brought before the next meeting in March.

NEW-JERSEY.

The jury in the Vreeland murder case in Paterson returned a verdict of acquittal. Mr. and Mrs. Vreeland were held to answer a charge of assault and battery on the boy Ralph.

James Hand and Edward Eakins, the two ex-officials of Paterson who were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city by altering tax assessments, will be sentenced on Saturday.

Frederick Kiefer, aged three years, whose parents reside on Jefferson street, Union Hill, fell out of bed Monday night and sustained a fracture of the skull, from which he died a short time afterward.

Kate Clements attempted to commit suicide by strangling herself, but was prevented by her friends. She was unconscious when her condition was discovered, but a physician who was summoned soon restored her to vitality.

Chancellor Runyon gave a decision yesterday, denying the injunction applied for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to restrain the Delaware and Bound Brook Company from building a bridge across the Delaware River, at Yardleyville.

Mrs. Reilly was struck by a locomotive on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Orange, Monday evening, and instantly killed. She was attempting to cross the track at the time, and lost her presence of mind at seeing two trains approaching in opposite directions. Deceased resided at Orange, and was the wife of ex-Alderman Reilly of that place.

Yesterday, while several boys were playing "shinny" in a field in West New-York, Thomas Welch was accidentally struck on the head with a shinny-stick and fell to the ground unconscious. He was taken to his residence and medical attendance summoned, but it is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. The boy who struck him fled, and has not been seen since.

At an early hour yesterday morning John Quinn, a workman employed in the cooper-shop of the National Storage Company, was run over and fatally injured at the Claremont depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. He stepped off a train directly in front of a locomotive which was coming in an opposite direction and was struck. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and resided in Williamsburg.

A coal train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was partly wrecked yesterday morning, between Linden and South Elizabeth. A coupling broke while the train was on a down grade, and, after running some distance, the engineer stopped. The detached part came rapidly down and a collision ensued. Three cars were lifted high in the air and reduced to splinters. Travel was delayed about two hours.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Col. E. H. Wright, of Newark, drove to East Orange, accompanied by two other ladies. On their return home a large dog frightened the horses and they ran away. The terrified animals dashed down the road, the grade of which is very steep, and at a sharp curve the carriage was overturned and the three ladies thrown violently to the pavement. Mrs. Wright received a severe gash across the face, and was very badly bruised about the head and body. Her wounds, together with the shock to her nervous system, may result seriously. The other ladies were not so badly injured. The coachman was cut and bruised about the head and face, but his wounds are not serious.

THE DEER PARK TRAGEDY.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY—SOME SINGULAR FEATURES OF THE AFFAIR.

The theory that Mr. David H. Skidmore and the members of his household, whose charred remains were found in the ruins of their dwelling, at Deer Park, on Monday morning, were murdered, seems to be gaining ground. It appears that Mr. Skidmore and his companion, Flut Weeks, slept in adjoining rooms on the first floor, in the southwest corner of the building, the rooms having easy access to the road by both doors and windows, while Mrs. Wright and her husband, who occupied an upper room, could have stepped from the chamber window to the piazza and easily descended to the ground. All were very watchful, more especially Skidmore, who for years had dreaded assassination. Yesterday morning Mr. Skidmore's daughters, Mrs. Soper, and Miss Skidmore, with his two grand-sons, and Mrs. Speiling, the daughter of Mr. Weeks openly declared their belief that there had been foul play. On Monday morning David Skidmore was sent to Amityville to notify the Coroner, but did not reach there until 3 in the afternoon, and when he returned he was in a state of intoxication. It was also noticed that while in the village of Babylon he spent money freely, and made minute inquiries as to the insurance on his father's property. There are people who will testify before the Coroner that the elder Skidmore has frequently told them that he was in constant fear of his life. The boy Tyrell stated yesterday that on Monday morning he found a broom lying near the house with the brush partly burnt and the handle broken. The broom, he says, was in the house when he left on Sunday evening, and he still adheres to his story of hearing a wagon pass on the road between the house and Hegeman's a short time before the discovery of the fire. His story is, in a measure, corroborated by some colored folks living about one quarter of a mile further north, who also heard a wagon driven at a rapid rate across the railroad track between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday night. Hegeman, his wife, and the girl, Maud Taylor, who were in the hut with Tyrell, state that they heard no wagon. The girl Taylor states that when she first discovered the fire it was on the north-east corner of the house. She called as loudly as she could to the inmates but received no answer, and would have entered the house but was prevented by Tyrell, who held her back, fearing that she, too, would be burned. Before the flames burst out the girl heard a loud explosion which she thought at the time was the kerosene, but now believes it to have been the guns, two of which were kept loaded in the house, the barrels not having yet been found. Yesterday morning Coroner Preston, with Officer Weeks and the jury, visited the premises and obtained much valuable information. A portion of the clothing found upon the waist of Mrs. Wright has the appearance of being saturated with blood. The investigation will begin to-day.

THE BROOKLYN INVESTIGATIONS.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic Investigating Committee held a long session at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. They had the Department of Works under consideration, and a vast amount of evidence was taken in regard to its management. G. B. Brainard, Chief Engineer in the Water Purveyor's Department, was the principal witness. He said he always paid the men full wages, and took his own salary in full. It was his duty to superintend the work, subject to Mr. Rhodes' orders. He did not know that he ever superintended any private work, although he had looked after works that were not public, which were being done under the direction of Mr. Rhodes; the witness was paid for such work by the City, as he did not at the time understand it to be private work; in some cases the pay of the workmen employed in such work was deducted from the payrolls, but never in his case; sometimes the pipes came from the City pipe-yard, but he always gave orders to have them replaced; witness said that it was generally understood that the employes of the Board of City Works should contribute to political expenses; he had known cases where employes had refused and were not discharged.

THE COURT-HOUSE COMMISSION SUIT.

The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of the Tenth National Bank against the Board of Apportionment. The suit was brought to recover about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars loaned to the new Court-house Commissioners in 1871. Payment of the money was refused by the Board of Apportionment on the ground that the bank should have been aware of the fraudulent use to which the money was put. The bank applied for a mandamus to compel the board to pay the amount, but this was refused. Appeals were taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court and to the Court of Appeals. The latter court also refuses the mandamus, the ground probably being that there can be no mandamus against the board. The suit to recover the amount has not yet been brought to trial.

CHAMBERS FOR THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Board of Apportionment yesterday, a communication was received from Judge Gildersleeve, requesting an appropriation of $600 to pay the rent of a room in the Bennett building to be used as the Chambers of the Court of General Sessions. The Judge says that the room is furnished, and that the amount solicited is all that will be required until other quarters are provided by the City. The matter was referred to the Controller. Resolutions were then adopted transferring the sum of $1,928 19 from various accounts to the appropriation for "paving the ways of West Washington Market," and appropriating $500 out of the Excise fund to the Twenty-third Ward Relief Association.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday, a letter was read from Controller Green asking for the payment of $32,000, now due to the City for thirty-two months' rent up to Jan. 1. The Secretary was directed to inform the Controller that the board had no money, and was consequently unable to comply with his demand, but they hoped to be able to do so in a short time, as they expected the Legislature to increase the head-money from $1 50 to $2 50. A letter was read from the Superintendent of Ward's Island, complaining of the quality of the condensed milk furnished by the contractors. The matter was laid over, and after transacting routine business the board adjourned.

A HISTORICAL LECTURE.

A paper on "The Ancient American Colonization of Asia" was read before the Historical Society last evening by Daniel M. Tredwell, Esq. He said it was not a new theory that Asia had been colonized from America. Emigration had nearly always taken place westward and none of any importance eastward. The temples and architectural remains of India, Sumatra, Borneo, Papua, Easter Island, Peru, and many other places were too similar in structure to permit of the idea being entertained that this similarity was merely accidental. He believed that in the hieroglyphics still extant in Palenque and Copan would eventually be found the starting point of the civilization which had spread through the East.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The "Wolf" Common Council has notified the Controller not to pay any salaries to the members of the Board of Aldermen, who, as they claim, were not legally elected to office. In the notice served upon Mr. Green the Board of Aldermen is designated the "Rump Common Council." The rival City Fathers, it is said, intend to sue the City for salaries. It is considered unlikely that any notice will be taken of their request to have the salaries of the Aldermen withheld.

Several changes have been made in the Department of Public Works. Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, Chief Clerk of the Water Purveyor's Office, has been appointed by Commissioner Allan Campbell as his Secretary, and Mr. Joel O. Stevens has been appointed to fill the former position. The Commissioner also appointed Mr. Morgan L. Ogden to a clerkship in the Water Purveyor's Office.

A deputation of saloon-keepers called at the City Hall yesterday for the purpose of urging the Mayor to use his influence to have the law forbidding the sale of liquor, &c., in places of amusement repealed by the present Legislature. The Mayor, however, was occupied in presiding over the meeting of the Board of Apportionment, and the deputation retired without seeing him.

It is said that Mayor Wickham will sign the new ordinance prohibiting non-residents from holding office in this City after May 1. The school-teachers are exempt from its operations.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 1—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅞; 1867s, 109⅝; new 5s, 105½. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾; do. Preferred, 32½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £36,000. Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 1-16 for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; 1867s, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 105⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾; do. Preferred, 32.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 87½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 24,500 bales, of which 10,400 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper and weak. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 57,000 quarters, of which 39,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February (for sail) at 6⅝d.; do. [illegible] May and June delivery, at 6 7-16d. [illegible]

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—[illegible]

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the day were [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales American.

LONDON, Feb. 1—3:30 P. M.—[illegible]

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, [illegible]

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—The Coffee market is quiet; prices are unchanged.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Spanish Gold, [illegible] Exchange [illegible] short sight, gold, [illegible] premium; on London, [illegible] premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently, by using Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Established 19 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—[illegible]

In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.—[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:09 | Sun sets......5:19 | Moon sets....12:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:57 | Gov. Island 12:40 | Hell Gate...2:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

SAILED.

[illegible]

WIND—Sunset, light S. S. E.; thick fog.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is the number of vessels from foreign ports entered the port of New-York during the month of January, 1876: 54 steamers, 36 ships, 133 barks, 80 brigs, 81 schooners—406 in all.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[illegible]

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

LATE OF NO. 596 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE

Removed their Sales-rooms

to their Manufactory,

No. 4 Great Jones st.,

NEAR CORNER NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING AN

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS, AND ARE PREPARED TO

Sell from the Manufactory

THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF

China, Plated Ware,

Glass, Cutlery,

Gas Fixtures, &c.

Great Reductions from Broadway Prices.

A continuance of patronage is solicited, and a visit to their new and [illegible] establishment [illegible]

Feb. 1, 1876.